

Consolidated Plan 2014-2018 And 2014 Annual Action Plan



City of Wichita

Department of Housing & Community Services

Mary K. Vaughn, Director

332 N. Riverview

Wichita, KS 67203



"Creating Communities of Choice"

City of Wichita
2014-2018 Consolidated Plan
and
2014-2015 Annual Action Plan

Second DRAFT

For public comment from 4/2/2014 -5/1/2014

Community Development Block Grant
HOME Investment Partnerships
Emergency Solutions Grant

April 2, 2014

2014-2015 Annual Action Plan Draft

(30-day Public comment period instructions)

The City of Wichita has developed an annual action plan to identify spending priorities for funds received from the U.S. Department of HUD to benefit low and moderate income citizens. The preliminary 2014-2015 Annual Action Plan is available for public review and comment from April 2 – May 1 at City Hall; all Neighborhood City Halls; Central Library; Ford Rockwell, Lionel Alford, and Westlink branch libraries; and the Housing and Community Service Department.

The plan is also available online at www.wichita.gov.

Comments can be submitted through May 1, 2014 to:

Housing and Community Service Department
332 N. Riverview
Wichita, KS 67203
Phone: 316- 462-3725
Email: llank@wichita.gov

There will a be a public hearing on this matter during the City Council Meeting on Tuesday, May 6, at 9:00 a.m. Comments may also be made in person at that hearing. Anyone requiring an auxiliary aid or services for effective communication may contact the ADA coordinator in the Office of the City Manager no later than 48 hours before the hearing.

2014-18 Consolidated Plan and 2014-15 Annual Action Plan

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City of Wichita 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Preliminary Draft At a Glance

Wichita is recognized as an “entitlement” city by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This is based on a Federal formula which considers total population, the number of persons below the poverty level, the number of overcrowded housing units, the age of housing and the population growth lag. In order to receive Federal funds under the Community Development program, entitlement cities must complete and submit a Consolidated Plan for HUD approval. Following approval cities submit one year action plans for each year of the Consolidated Plan.

The Consolidated Plan is part of a larger grants management and planning process that can be divided into six phases: (1) determining needs; (2) setting priorities; (3) determining resources; (4) setting goals; (5) administering the programs; and (6) evaluating the performance. Citizens are at the center of the entire process which is reflected in the following illustration:



The Consolidated Plan for 2014-2018 addresses steps one through five. Step six, Evaluating Performance, will occur at the end of the first program year under this new plan. Following is an overview of the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan for the City of Wichita.

Determining Needs

Because of the City’s commitment to public participation, the Housing & Community Services Department has developed a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) which uses various media formats to engage the public in identifying needs and priorities. Formats include traditional paper surveys, public hearings, and most recently electronic balloting. From October, 2013 through January, 2014, a priority needs survey was made available through an electronic survey site and via hard copy. Presentations

were made to District Advisory Boards which represent a wide array of interests (including neighborhood groups and associations) in each City Council district. Attendees were given a paper survey and also directed to the electronic survey site. Approximately 100 persons were in attendance at these presentations.

Following these presentations, survey instruments were sent to human service agencies and various community stakeholders. Copies of the survey were also made available at the three Neighborhood City Halls. Neighborhood organizations were contacted through the Wichita Independent Neighborhoods umbrella organization and a local ministerial league was also asked to distribute information to their congregations. Viewers of the City's public information television channel were also encouraged through regularly running ads, to go to the electronic survey site or the City's website to download a paper copy of the survey.

In total, over 400 surveys were returned in time for inclusion in the first draft of the Consolidated Plan. All were tabulated for program prioritization purposes. Following is a summary of the citizen feedback:

- A. Do you believe Wichita is a good place to live for everyone? **73% said yes.**
- B. Are there groups for whom Wichita is not a good place to live? ***Ex-offenders and the homeless were the top two groups.***
- C. Which of the following provides the best way to help escape poverty? ***The top two responses were jobs and reliable transportation.***
- D. What is your definition of affordable housing? **90% said housing that costs less than 30% of income.**
- E. Is there a need for affordable housing in Wichita? **91% said yes.**
- F. What are the top three groups most in need of affordable housing? ***The working poor, homeless families, and single parent families were most often listed, in that order.***
- G. What are the top three conditions that lead to residential neighborhood stability? ***The most frequent responses were: close proximity of grocery stores, restaurants and other services; well-kept properties; and where a majority of residents are homeowners.***
- H. Which is the best way to prevent people from becoming homeless? **94% said jobs which pay more than minimum wage.**
- I. For the homeless, what is the best temporary solution for them? **90% said provide jobs and/or job training in the shelters. Counseling and referral and street outreach services were the next two most often mentioned.**
- J. For the homeless, what is the best permanent solution for them? ***The top two responses were create job programs for the homeless and provide jobs that pay more than minimum wage.***

Another important component of the citizen participation plan is the use of existing documents representing survey and planning activities being carried out in the community. Specifically the City utilized information from the United Way of the Plains Community Needs Assessment released in 2013, the 2012 National Citizen Survey for Wichita, the 2013 Wichita State University Community Investments Community Survey, and the City/County development of a comprehensive plan through the year 2035.

The Consolidated Plan format also required the City to identify needs for special populations such as the homeless. The annual Point in Time count was a primary source of information for this population, as well as work with the Continuum of Care. Other special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, those with physical and developmental disabilities, and persons addicted to alcohol and/or drugs. In addition to the need for affordable housing these groups also benefit from a variety of support services to help them remain independent and with a high quality of life.

Another factor in determining needs was the required Housing Market Analysis which reviewed housing costs and conditions in general, as well as the availability of subsidized housing through the Wichita Housing Authority. In general that analysis indicated a gap between the cost of available housing and the ability of low income persons to pay for it. One very telling statistic comes from 2006-2010 CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data from HUD, which reports 3,255 rental units available in Wichita for families earning 30% or less than the area median income, and over 19,000 households at that income level. This data is reinforced by the fact that both the Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs maintain waiting lists for available units or vouchers.

While all of this information is used to establish five year priorities and goals, the balance of this overview will focus on priorities and goals for the 2014 program year.

2014-2015 One Year Action Plan

Setting Priorities and Determining Resources

Major themes from the needs assessments are affordable housing, jobs which pay wages sufficient to meet basic needs, and investment in public facilities and infrastructure. These themes emerge for the population in general as well as for special populations such as the homeless. Economic development was mentioned in relation to establishment of strong neighborhoods as well. With this information staff established the following areas of priority for Consolidated Plan funding within the five year period of the plan. This list also includes possible funding sources, including those not governed by the Consolidated Plan.

Funding amounts in these charts are based on staff projections of current level funding for each of the five years covered by the Consolidated Plan. Should HUD allocations be different, the following charts should be considered in the context of priority activities for funding and actual recommendations will be adjusted accordingly.

Safe Affordable Housing	2014 Con Plan Funding		Other Funding	Goals
Home Repair	CDBG	\$1,164,000		250 Households
	HOME	\$70,000		2 Rehabilitated Homes
New Housing Development* (single/multi-family)	HOME	\$600,000		11 Housing Units
Homebuyer Assistance	HOME	\$310,115		15 Homebuyers
Rental Housing Repair		TBD	Proceeds from loan repayments	TBD

Homelessness**	2014 Con Plan Funding		Other Funding	Goals
Housing First	CDBG	\$78,500	City and County General Funds @ \$191,368 each	Average of 64 persons housed
Homeless Assistance (Shelters)	ESG	\$112,483	Agencies provide required one-to-one match	2,000 persons
Rapid Re-Housing	ESG	\$30,000	Agencies provide required one-to-one match	50 persons
Homelessness Prevention	ESG	\$30,000	Agencies provide required one-to-one match	50 persons
Women's Services	CDBG	\$250,000		400 persons

Neighborhood Stabilization	2014 Con Plan Funding		Other Funding	Goals
Sidewalks	CDBG	\$75,000	General Fund	1 area
Dangerous building demolition	CDBG	\$90,000		9 structures
Boarded up house program	HOME	\$125,000		2 new houses
Infrastructure	CDBG	\$100,000	General Fund	To be identified following selection of project(s)

Non-Housing Community Development	2014 Con Plan Funding		Other Funding	Goals
Economic Development		0	General Fund	NA
Office of Community Engagement	CDBG	\$385,000	General Fund	TBD
Training and Employment	CDBG	\$225,000	CSBG	To be identified following selection of program provider(s)
Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention	CDBG	\$125,000		To be identified following selection of program provider(s)

*The total figure for housing development includes Housing Development Loan funds (\$250,000), CHDO Set-Aside which is required by regulation (\$300,000), and CHDO operating costs associated with housing development (\$50,000).

**The Homelessness chart does not include \$928 which for the costs of the mandatory reporting system, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

Setting Goals

Goals listed for each of the priority programs were established using the five characteristics of effective goals: Specific, Measurable, Action-Oriented, Realistic, and Time-Bound. They are also determined in large part by funding available and leveraging opportunities.

Administering the Programs

It is the expectation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that sufficient resources be devoted to professional administration of all funded programs. Planning and Administration is an eligible funding category with a cap of 20% of the total CDBG allocation. The HOME program administration cap is 10% of the allocation; the ESG cap is 7.5%. The following chart reflects program administration costs that are included in the 2014 One Year Action Plan.

Program Administration

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
Cap Amount	\$483,609	\$123,885	\$16,944
Planned Expenditures	Personnel/Office Costs: \$369,485 4 FTEs (authorized)	Personnel/Office Costs: \$108,523 1.5 FTE	Personnel/Office Costs: \$9,373 0.5 FTE
	Indirect: \$84,124	Indirect: \$15,362	Indirect: \$5,648
	Fair Housing: \$5,000		
	Mandated: \$25,000 Environmental reviews of all funded projects 0.25 FTE		
Planned Totals	\$483,609	\$123,885	\$16,944

Final Thoughts

The theme of the Consolidated Plan will continue to be “Creating Communities of Choice”. The programs planned for the next five years are designed to fulfill this commitment by providing safe, affordable housing and strong, vibrant neighborhoods which all of the city’s residents can enjoy.

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

This Consolidated Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds allocated to the City of Wichita by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). This Consolidated Plan covers five program years from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2019. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low and moderate-income residents of the city of Wichita and neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income and moderate-income residents, which will ultimately benefit the city as a whole. This plan is the product of citizen participation, public hearings, and consultation with other agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this plan has been made available for public review and comment for two 30-day periods in February and April, 2014. The availability of both the draft plan and the final plan was advertised in the Wichita Eagle and the Community Voice newspapers and the complete document is available for review at the City's website www.wichita.gov and in print form in the Housing & Community Services Department, City Hall, Neighborhood City Halls and Wichita Library branches.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The theme of the City's Consolidated Plan continues to be "Creating Communities of Choice." Following this theme, Consolidated Plan activities will prioritize housing needs in the core of the city, because the market is sufficient to maintain a strong outer ring. Housing needs will be supported by developing and/or maintaining strong infrastructure to enhance the living and working environment in the city's core. Support for economic development, while a lower priority, is recognized as an important component of 'communities of choice.' In addition to the focus on the physical needs of the city's communities, the Consolidated Plan also recognizes and plans for the needs of the people who live and/or work in these areas. Specifically the City will continue supporting services for the homeless, but with a strong emphasis on permanent housing solutions. However a companion focus will be on developing capacity of low to moderate income families through job training and asset-building initiatives.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Wichita has a history of successful administration of federal programs for housing, as well as community planning and development. That system is firmly in place and will continue for future

administration of Consolidated Plan funds, and includes professional administration by City staff and through partnerships and contracts with community agencies. Results of the City's administration of programs funded with Consolidated Plan resources are reported using the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) format and can be found on the City's website

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Wichita believes that citizen participation is a vital component of the consolidated planning process and that citizens should be involved in making decisions that directly affect their lives. Because of the City's commitment to public participation, the Housing & Community Services Department has developed a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) which uses various media formats to engage the public in identifying needs and priorities. The design of the CPP ensures public input and participation at all levels of Consolidated Plan programming. Formats include traditional paper surveys, public hearings, and, most recently, electronic balloting. These strategies ensure compliance with regulations and expectations described in Title 24 CFR 91.105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. The following are the City's key strategies relative to citizen participation in the development of the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan.

From October, 2013 through January, 2014, a priority needs survey was made available through an electronic survey site and via paper copy. Presentations were made to District Advisory Boards which represent a wide array of interests (including neighborhood groups and associations) in each City Council district. Attendees were given a paper survey and also directed to the electronic survey site. Approximately 100 persons were in attendance at these presentations.

Following these presentations, survey instruments were sent to human service agencies and various community stakeholders. Copies of the survey were also made available at the three Neighborhood City Halls. Neighborhood organizations were contacted through the Wichita Independent Neighborhoods umbrella organization and a local ministerial league was also asked to distribute information to their congregations. Viewers of the City's public information television channel were also encouraged through regularly running ads, to go to the electronic survey site or the City's website to download a paper copy of the survey.

In total, over 400 surveys were returned in time for inclusion in the first draft of the Consolidated Plan. All were tabulated for program prioritization purposes. Survey results are summarized in the public comments section.

Finally, citizens were afforded an additional opportunity to provide input during the 30-day public review periods in February and April, 2014.

Another important component of the citizen participation plan is the use of existing documents representing survey and planning activities being carried out in the community. Specifically the City

utilized information from the United Way of the Plains Community Needs Assessment released in 2013, the 2012 National Citizen Survey for Wichita, the 2013 Wichita State University Community Investments Community Survey, and research gathered for the City/County development of a comprehensive plan through the year 2035.

5. Summary of public comments

In the Housing & Community Services Department survey, citizens were asked to evaluate a number of community development issues and priorities, and to identify and rank solutions for addressing local community issues. Following is a summary of the citizen feedback:

- A. Do you believe Wichita is a good place to live for everyone? **73% said yes.**
- B. Are there groups for whom Wichita is not a good place to live? ***Ex-offenders and the homeless were the top two groups.***
- C. Which of the following provides the best way to help escape poverty? ***The top two responses were jobs and reliable transportation.***
- D. What is your definition of affordable housing? **90% said housing that costs less than 30% of income.**
- E. Is there a need for affordable housing in Wichita? **91% said yes.**
- F. What are the top three groups most in need of affordable housing? ***The working poor, homeless families, and single parent families were most often listed, in that order.***
- G. What are the top three conditions that lead to residential neighborhood stability? ***The most frequent responses were: close proximity of grocery stores, restaurants, and other services; well-kept properties; and where a majority of the residents are homeowners.***
- H. Which is the best way to prevent people from becoming homeless? **94% said jobs which pay more than minimum wage.**
- I. For the homeless, what is the best temporary solution for them? **90% said provide jobs and/or job training in the shelters. Counseling and referral and street outreach services were the next two most often mentioned.**
- J. For the homeless, what is the best permanent solution for them? ***The top two responses were create job programs for the homeless and provide jobs that pay more than minimum wage.***

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All public comments, regardless of their source or content were accepted. Comments that referred to issues or services which could not be addressed through Consolidated Plan funding were, however, not included in the Consolidated Plan.

7. Summary

The City's Housing & Community Services Department has prepared this Consolidated Plan to strategically implement CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs and utilize funding to provide services which are responsive to the needs and priorities identified in citizen surveys related to infrastructure, housing,

public services and needs of the homeless, for five program years beginning July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2019.

As required, the City has also prepared an Annual Action Plan for program year one, July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. This plan allocates funding for projects that address the City's priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	WICHITA	Housing and Community Services Department
HOME Administrator	WICHITA	Housing and Community Services Department
ESG Administrator	WICHITA	Housing and Community Services Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Housing & Community Services Department is the lead agency for developing and administering the programs funded through the Consolidated Plan. The Department's mission – to provide housing and related services to benefit the citizens and neighborhoods of Wichita – is consistent with the goals of the grant programs and the funding sources. The Department is supported by the administrative systems and organizational infrastructure of Wichita City government, which facilitates the approval and execution of contracts, processes payment requests, and provides information technology support.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Name: Mary K. Vaughn

Position: Director, Housing & Community Services Department

Telephone Number: 316-462-3795

Fax Number: 316-337-9103

Address: 332 N. Riverview St., Wichita, KS 67203

Email: mkvaughn@wichita.gov

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

Although the Housing & Community Services Department is the lead agency, the Department is committed to working with community agencies and service providers to create a comprehensive service environment to address the needs of the community. The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan process represents a year-round accumulation of reports, discussions, analyses, and observations. Agencies and organizations which have contributed to the final product as well as the decisions and discussions that occur on a year-round basis, are listed in tables following this discussion.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

The Housing & Community Services Department values its many partnerships with local service providers, and seeks opportunities for joint problem-solving with them. These partnerships include other City departments, Sedgwick County government, local educational institutions, the Continuum of Care, Community Housing Development Organizations, employment and training providers, emergency assistance agencies, faith-based programs, and the local United Way. Additionally the Housing & Community Services Department is the Wichita Housing Authority and therefore has a built-in relationship with the Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. All of these relationships provide a variety of opportunities for the department's administration of Consolidated Plan programs including: opportunities to provide input into the Plan itself, leveraging of resources which often results in enhanced services, and partners to deliver services via contracts with the City.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Housing & Community Services Department staff are represented on the Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care and Homeless Services Coalition. This representation provides year-round opportunities for input and feedback on the community's needs for homeless programs and services. Members of these two groups include service providers, street outreach, shelter operators and the United Way of the Plains which is the local HMIS administrator. One of the major activities of these consultations is the annual Point in Time Count. The City provides space at no cost, for an event at the convention center, which provides an array of health, social service and educational services to the homeless, who also complete questionnaires as to their status and needs.

In addition to this work with community homeless services groups, the Department's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program works closely with the Veteran's Administration to ensure that housing services are provided to homeless veterans. The needs of unaccompanied homeless youth attracted the attention of the Mayor, who appointed a task force, to clarify needs and identify solutions for this population. The Housing & Community Services Department provided staff support for this group and continues to have involvement with them to address this need. And finally, the City continues to operate a Housing First program which works in close partnership with Sedgwick County mental health programs, to provide permanent housing for the chronically homeless. The program began in 2009 and as of December 31, 2013, it had housed 100 persons during that time.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The Continuum of Care for Wichita/Sedgwick County is facilitated by United Way of the Plains, and all providers of homeless services in our area are invited to participate. The City of Wichita is represented on the Continuum of Care and therefore has opportunities to provide input and shape policy for the allocation of funds, performance standards and outcome evaluation for all locally administered funds which support homeless services. A subcommittee of the Continuum of Care which includes City staff, is convened annually to review proposals and make recommendations for ESG funding. Performance standards and individual agency outcomes are established in conjunction with the Continuum, and reviewed annually as part of the ESG Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). In addition the City engages the Continuum of Care in special discussions throughout the year as needed to address issues such as requests for budget adjustments, data collection needs, and HMIS administration.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

1	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of the Plains
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities, Inc
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Wichita Police Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care (CoC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Central Plains Area Agency on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Sedgwick County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Salvation Army
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	His Helping Hands, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	COMCARE of Sedgwick County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Sedgwick County Developmental Disability Organization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Miracles, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita Children's Home
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Department of Corrections
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	State Parole

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	The Lord's Diner
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Kansas Elks Training Center for the Handicapped, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita State University Center for Business Research and Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita Public Schools
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita State University Center for Real Estate
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Metropolitan Area Planning Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Wichita Area Technical College
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	South Central Kansas Economic Development District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Wichita Finance Department, Budget & Research Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Advocates to End Chronic Homelessness- AECH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Starkey, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Urban League of Kansas, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Public Input Survey
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	United Methodist Open Door
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	Buu-Quang Temple
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Religious organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Input Survey
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	Episcopal Social Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Input Survey
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Mennonite Housing Rehabilitation Services, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.

35	Agency/Group/Organization	Rainbow United, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Wichita requested input from this organization about the services provided, statistical data and/or specific actions currently underway/or being implemented as it pertains to the Consolidated Plan.
36	Agency/Group/Organization	South Central Kansas Prosperity Plan
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Affordable Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City staff participate in ongoing discussions of ways to improve the built environment of communities in the region to enhance the quality of life

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The City of Wichita did not consult with local agencies whose sole mission is to serve persons with AID/HIV as those services are funded and coordinated by the State of Kansas.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	United Way of the Plains	The Strategic Plan and Continuum of Care do not overlap, but rather complement each other as both seek to identify permanent solutions to the problem of homelessness. The entire continuum of outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, homeless prevention and permanent housing is supported through collaboration with all of the agencies who have a role in one or more of these strategies.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
South Central Kansas Prosperity Plan	Regional Economic Area Partnership (REAP)	City staff are members of the Built Environment Subcommittee which addresses ways to impact the built environment (housing, infrastructure, economic development) in ways that enhance the quality of life for residents in the region. Wichita is the largest city in the region and many of the strategies will be appropriate for implementation in Wichita neighborhoods. Complementary strategies in both plans include development and maintenance of affordable housing, creating or improving pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and improve access to public resources.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City of Wichita regularly consults with the State of Kansas as well as with Sedgwick County government officials, working in partnership on issues of mutual interest.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City of Wichita believes that citizen participation is a vital component of the consolidated planning process and that citizens should be involved in the process of making decisions that directly affect their lives. Because of the City's commitment to public participation, the Housing & Community Services Department invited citizens to participate and share their views via open public forums, surveys, and social media outlets. The citizen input collected from these sources was used by Department staff to help establish goals for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Initially, citizen input was sought using a priority needs survey during the months of October 2013 through January 2014. Following presentations made before the six City Council District Advisory Boards, surveys were left for the Board members to complete and share with their neighborhood associations as well as any other interested citizens. Approximately 100 persons were in attendance at these presentations. Many of the agencies listed in the preceding tables also completed surveys, and distributed them to their customers/clients/members. Survey instruments were sent to persons on the City Council email distribution lists for neighborhood organizations, and were made available at the three Neighborhood City Halls.

The survey was posted on the City's website and citizens were encouraged to download, complete and return them. Paper copies of the survey were also available in the Housing & Community Services Department office.

Several efforts were made to make the public aware of the survey. An article was placed in a community newspaper, one that primarily serves low income and minority citizens. The City's local television channel, City 7, also carried a public service announcement informing citizens of the survey as well as where and how to access it. Further public notification efforts were made utilizing the City's various social media outlets including its feedback website-*Activate Wichita*.

In total, over 400 surveys were returned in time for inclusion in the first draft of the Consolidated Plan. All were tabulated for program prioritization purposes. Finally, citizens were afforded an additional opportunity to provide input during the 30-day public review periods in February and April, 2014. The results of the survey and other forms of public input were utilized by the Department's staff in establishing priorities and goals.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Housing & Community Services Department presented information about the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan process to District Advisory Board-I. The first public hearing was held on November 4, 2013 at Atwater Neighborhood City Hall. The advisory boards consist of residents from various backgrounds representing the community at large.	There were no comments received during this presentation.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Housing & Community Services Department presented information about the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan process to District Advisory Board-II. The second public hearing was held on November 4, 2013 at Fire Station #20. The advisory boards consist of residents from various backgrounds representing the community at large.	There were no comments received during this presentation.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Housing and Community Services department presented information about the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan process to District Advisory Board-IV. The fourth public hearing was held on November 4, 2013 at the Lionel Alford Branch Library. The advisory boards consist of residents from various backgrounds representing the community at large.	There were no comments received during this presentation.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Neighborhood Services Department presented information about the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan process to District Advisory Board-V. The fifth public hearing was held on November 4, 2013 at Fire Station #21. The advisory boards consist of residents from various backgrounds representing the community at large.	There were no comments received during this presentation.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Housing & Community Services department presented information about the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan process to District Advisory Board-VI. The first public hearing was held on November 4, 2013 at Evergreen Recreation Center. The advisory boards consist of residents from various backgrounds representing the community at large.	There were no comments received during this presentation.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The Neighborhood Services Department presented information about the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan process to District Advisory Board-III at The Water Center. This public hearing was held on November 6, 2013. The advisory boards consist of residents from various backgrounds representing the community at large.	There were no comments received during this presentation.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The community was given an opportunity to comment on the needs of the community using the online version of the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Public Input Survey. There were 137 surveys received from ActivateWichita.com.	The community identified their top needs for economic development, housing, homelessness, and human services. Top housing needs include accessibility to affordable housing, supportive and housing services for the homeless population, and neighborhood stability. Top economic development needs are job development/job training, and improved public transportation.	All comments were accepted and considered in the planning process.	http://www.activate-wichita.com
8	Public Television	Non-targeted/broad community	The Survey was promoted on City 7, the City's public access Channel.	There were no comments received directly from this mode of outreach.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
9	Newspaper Ad	Targeted/broad community	The community was encouraged to participate in the City's housing and community service needs assessment using the local newspaper, The Community Voice, article appeared in the December 19, 2013 publication.	There were no comments received using this mode of outreach.	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Data in this section is from 2000 and 2010 Census records, American Community Survey 2006-2010 and the 2006-2010 CHAS. The following summary represents conclusions based on an analysis of the data, interviews and discussions with service providers.

Housing Needs Assessment – The most common housing needs of Wichita households are related to cost burden. The CHAS data reports 37,305 households (25%) of the City's total households have a cost burden of 30 percent or more; 18,365 households have a cost burden greater than 50 percent. African Americans, American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and Hispanics experience these issues at higher rates than the jurisdiction as a whole.

Disproportionately Greater Need – HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percent or more) than any other income level as a whole. While no groups meet the HUD threshold for disproportionately greater need, there are populations whose needs exceed that of the total population at less than 10 percent.

Public Housing – The Wichita Housing Authority Public Housing units are well maintained and operated efficiently. There is a much greater demand for this housing than can be met with the current inventory of 578 units and the Housing Authority has no financial capacity to acquire and maintain additional units. It is anticipated that the number of families and individuals on the waiting list will continue to hover around 1,000.

Section 8 – The Wichita Housing Authority Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program administers over 2,500 tenant-based vouchers, valued at just under \$12M. The program has widespread appeal because it offers voucher-holders a choice as to where they live. The demand for this program is such that the waiting list closed in 2010 after reaching over 4,000 applicants. The list reopened in January, 2014.

Homeless – Based on the jurisdiction's 2013 Point-In-Time survey, approximately 550 individuals experience homelessness on any given night, with 86 percent of them accessing shelter. African Americans, Native Americans, and White Non-Hispanic persons experienced homelessness at a higher rate than any other racial or ethnic group according to the 2013 survey.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations – The elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, those with physical and developmental disabilities, and persons addicted to alcohol and/or drugs have special housing needs. Most require a variety of support services to help them remain

independent and with a high quality of life. Service providers report a lack of sufficient resources to address the unique housing needs of these populations.

Non-Housing Community Development Needs – Citizens have identified a number of non-housing community development needs in Wichita, including public facilities, capital improvements, and social services. Public facilities include parks, pedestrian and bike paths, community gathering spaces, and emergency preparedness facilities and services. Capital improvements include repair, replacement or installation of sidewalks and streets. Continued and expanded social service programs appeared as a non-housing community development need, and is believed to be essential for vulnerable populations to reach their highest potential. That achievement is a key component of creating community stability where its residents can thrive.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Renter households earning between 0-30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) are most likely to experience one or more housing problems including: substandard housing, overcrowding, and cost burden. Low-income renters are also more likely to experience severe cost burden by paying 30 percent or more of their income on housing compared to other renting income levels in the jurisdiction. Homeowner households earning between 50-80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) are most likely to experience one or more housing problems including: substandard housing, overcrowding, and cost burden. CHAS data suggests that homeowner households living above the poverty level account for the majority of owner occupied households with housing needs.

According to 2006-2010 ACS data, Wichita has a total of 166,470 housing units with a vacancy rate of 9.68 percent. Following is a list of housing units by structure type:

- 1-unit detached total 113,090 units
- 1-unit attached total 6,728 units
- Structures with 2 to 19 units total 29,139 units
- Structures with 20 or more units total 12,110 units
- Structures such as mobile homes, RVs, etc. total 5,403 units

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	344,284	373,725	9%
Households	139,127	150,353	8%
Median Income	\$39,939.00	\$44,360.00	11%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	19,140	18,700	28,305	16,830	67,380
Small Family Households *	5,950	6,170	10,010	6,785	35,285
Large Family Households *	1,195	1,695	2,525	1,695	6,545
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,335	2,310	4,280	2,335	10,620
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,370	3,505	3,590	1,755	4,520

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	4,045	4,435	5,430	3,035	8,090
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	245	145	225	55	670	65	55	155	40	315
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	245	165	140	35	585	35	10	55	10	110
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	275	495	325	205	1,300	80	350	410	190	1,030
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,250	1,995	370	20	11,635	2,945	1,825	1,125	275	6,170
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,010	5,710	3,365	375	11,460	985	1,950	4,080	1,870	8,885

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	735	0	0	0	735	465	0	0	0	465

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	10,015	2,800	1,060	315	14,190	3,130	2,235	1,745	515	7,625
Having none of four housing problems	3,170	8,320	12,375	5,815	29,680	1,630	5,340	13,125	10,185	30,280
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	735	0	0	0	735	465	0	0	0	465

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,330	3,280	1,820	9,430	1,200	1,230	2,425	4,855
Large Related	655	580	215	1,450	380	585	545	1,510

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Elderly	1,640	1,235	660	3,535	1,490	1,155	1,270	3,915
Other	5,275	3,050	1,115	9,440	1,015	1,030	1,125	3,170
Total need by income	11,900	8,145	3,810	23,855	4,085	4,000	5,365	13,450

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,710	1,000	115	4,825	950	635	560	2,145
Large Related	465	150	0	615	270	220	65	555
Elderly	1,210	520	200	1,930	925	460	370	1,755
Other	4,360	410	75	4,845	910	540	245	1,695
Total need by income	9,745	2,080	390	12,215	3,055	1,855	1,240	6,150

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	430	570	410	125	1,535	90	290	350	144	874
Multiple, unrelated family households	19	10	65	115	209	25	75	115	54	269
Other, non-family households	70	80	35	0	185	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	519	660	510	240	1,929	115	365	465	198	1,143

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2006-2010 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to 2006-2010 ACS data, there are 373,725 people living in Wichita. Of this total, 58,226 or more than 15.5 percent of the population is living in poverty. The types of households needing housing assistance vary. Married couple households living in poverty total 4,364; single female head of households living in poverty total 6,370; and single male head of households living in poverty total 1,664.

According to the *U.S. Census Bureau and 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, the Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months*, households with children are the largest subgroup living below the poverty level. Married couple households with children living in poverty total 3,350. Single female headed households with children living in poverty total 5,828, while single male headed households with children living in poverty total 1,078.

The elderly make up one of the fastest growing population groups and many struggle with cost burden related to the availability of affordable housing. Approximately 11.4 percent of the city's population is persons aged 65 years and older. There are approximately 4,700 households with at least one person aged 62 or older earning between 0-30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). To meet the needs of the elderly and especially to address the benefits of “aging in place,” increased supportive and affordable housing resources are needed for this growing population.

Based on the household types listed, single female head of household families with young children have a disproportionately higher need of housing assistance followed closely by the elderly and married couples with children respectively.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Disabled Persons-According to the Wichita Housing Authority (WHA) at any given time persons with disabilities comprise of approximately half of the total population on the wait list for the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program. Persons with disabilities comprise approximately 44 percent of the total population on the wait list for Public Housing.

Community organizations who provide supportive and housing services to individuals with developmental and intellectual disabilities struggle to keep up with the needs of the populations they serve. There are over 1,000 persons with developmental disabilities on the wait list for services in Sedgwick County. Many of those persons are requesting residential services. Starkey, Inc. of Wichita houses and provides supportive services for 250 persons in properties owned or leased by Starkey and, according to staff, the demand for available openings is constant.

Domestic Violence-The Wichita community has experienced a high rate of reported incidents of domestic violence, which includes dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department reported that in 2012, there were 6,626 reports of domestic violence made to that agency. In 2011 the Kansas Bureau of Investigations (KBI) reported 7,039 incidents of domestic violence, 2,332 Protection From Abuse filings, and 1,274 Protection From Stalking filings in Sedgwick County.

Outreach and emergency shelters for victims and families provide a safe haven for those who are in the process of emotional recovery from domestic violence incidents and preparation for a safe future. Both of the shelters that serve this population have indicated that, due to space limitations, they are unable to provide the support needed to ensure the safety of increasing numbers of persons who are fleeing from abuse and, as a result, often have to turn people away. They report that when Wichita shelters are full, that persons seeking shelter from violence often flee to surrounding cities.

In 2012, the YWCA of Wichita reported sheltering 268 individuals following domestic violence incidents; 54 of these individuals were adults with minor children. There were 103 adults without minor children who were in need of housing due to domestic violence during the same period.

Catholic Charities of Wichita serves this population through their Harbor House facility. They estimate the need for shelter beds to grow at a rate of one percent per year from 2013 through 2018 as illustrated in the following chart.

Catholic Charities Projections

- 2014 (projected) 350 individuals (175 families or adult women and 175 children)
- 2015 (projected) 380 individuals (189 families or adult women and 191 children)
- 2016 (projected) 395 individuals (194 families or adult women and 201 children)
- 2017 (projected) 400 individuals (195 families or adult women and 205 children)
- 2018 (projected) 410 individuals (198 families or adult women and 212 children)

What are the most common housing problems?

Wichita's population has increased from 344,384 in 2000 to 373,725 in 2010. This equates to a 9 percent increase according to 2006-2010 ACS data. The city's population growth reflects a trend for families with dependent children to remain in the city. According to the *National Citizen Survey for the City of Wichita, KS-2012*, "Many of the city of Wichita's residents gave favorable ratings to their

neighborhood and the community as a place to live". The survey also reports that 84 percent of those surveyed would remain in the city for the next five years.

The population growth also reflects a need for the housing market to match that growth with a variety of housing options for residents. The most common housing problems reported are finding decent and affordable housing.

Families who are renters and earn between 0-30 percent of the AMI (Adjusted Median Income) continue to struggle to find suitable housing options. The city's lowest income earners find it difficult to locate safe, affordable housing despite vacancies in the city's housing stock. The lack of safe, affordable housing results in many households sharing the same living space. Ultimately, this creates overcrowded living conditions, which can then lead to other housing and interpersonal problems.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

According to 2006-2010 ACS data, renter households are twice as likely to experience higher levels of cost burden compared to owner occupied households. Renters who earn less than 30 percent of the AMI have a higher cost burden compared to households who earn greater than 50 percent of AMI.

In addition to single headed households, the City's Housing & Community Services Department *2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Public Input Survey* identifies the working poor who earn minimum wage as the top household type most affected by housing affordability. When asked to select 3 groups who are most in need of affordable housing, the working poor earning minimum wage was the top choice while the homeless and single parent families round out the three choices. According to the Consolidated Plan Survey, citizens identified jobs, reliable transportation, and having safe, affordable housing as the best ways to combat the condition of poverty.

In addition to the impact of a growing population on the housing market, Wichita has high amount of housing that was built before 1959. Older housing typically lacks the space needed for larger households, and is often functionally obsolete in terms of the needs of modern families. Houses built prior to 1959 also present structural challenges with older basic systems (plumbing and electrical) and a high likelihood of the presence of lead-based paint.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

There are a number of factors that place families with children in an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. The following list is taken from responses to community surveys, information

provided by service providers and staff experience in administering programs which serve this population. The following is a summary of factors, characteristics and needs of this population.

Parents who lack jobs or who earn less than a living wage are forced to make choices regarding housing and other living expenses. This often leads to overcrowded living situations or housing costs which create a significant burden on the household income (greater than 30%). In addition, extremely low income families often face large utility bills, which is usually a result of living in housing which is not energy-efficient.

Such families also have insufficient income to provide safe, affordable child care for their children and they often lack access to adequate medical care. These factors contribute to a cycle of lost employment when these situations interfere with the parent(s)' ability to maintain steady employment. Because the Wichita community does not have a robust public transit system, lack of reliable transportation also reduces the ability of parents to obtain and maintain employment, so that they can afford adequate housing.

For families which are homeowners there are often needs for repair, weatherization, and energy efficient upgrades. Often such families don't have the resources through savings, to afford such repairs. In addition to these external factors there are psycho-social conditions which, when left untreated, also interfere with the ability of families to access safe and affordable housing. Such conditions include substance abuse, mental illness, developmental disabilities, physical disabilities, and domestic violence. Job loss and previous episodes of homelessness also contribute to a family's housing instability. The City of Wichita currently administers the Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) program from its Emergency Solutions Grant allocation. In general, assistance is provided for no more than three months of future rent and utilities, and/or payment of outstanding utility bill balances up to six months in arrears. The City's administration of this program is in partnership with community agencies which make referrals to the RRH program. Those partner agencies work with their clients prior to making the referral for RRH assistance, helping them develop a housing plan that will provide steps they need to take to achieve stability following the RRH assistance. This program design ensures to the extent possible, that families are provided support and planning services so that they are prepared to maintain their housing independent of RRH support.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The City of Wichita does not have estimates of at-risk populations.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

The housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness include rent being more than 50 percent of one's income, low wages, poor previous rental history, and high utility costs. Other non-housing characteristics which lead to instability and homelessness include: populations who have untreated substance abuse and mental health conditions; victims of domestic violence and abuse; and unexpected household expenses, such as home repairs, health problems, or transportation.

Discussion

The Housing & Community Services Department issued a survey to its Public Housing tenants in January, 2014, to identify specific needs and concerns of that population. The following is a summary of the results of that survey:

1. Which of the following describes your financial situation? **76% report fixed income; 15% report no income; and 9% report other income.**
2. If you could change one thing about your income what would it be? **The majority response fell in the 'other' category however apply for government benefits and get a job were the top two listed responses.**
3. What best describes your current housing situation? **65% report living in public housing, 11% report living in a Homeless Shelter, 9% report having agency/gov'n't subsidized rent payments, 5% report living on the streets**
4. If you could change one thing about your living situation what would it be? **The majority response was to have their own place, however the second highest response was 'no change', with a preference to stay where they are.**

These responses reflect a need to provide non-housing supports for Public Housing tenants who are interested in improving their current housing and/or economic condition.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate greater than 10 percent of the rate for the income level as a whole. The 2006-2010 CHAS data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Area Median Family Income (AMI) levels. Housing problems include:

1. Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities
3. Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
4. Cost burden greater than 30 percent

Income classifications are as follows: 0-30 percent AMI is considered extremely low-income, 31-50 percent AMI is low-income, 51-80 percent AMI is moderate-income, and 81-100 percent is middle-income.

The following tables detail the incidence of the housing problems described above, by income, race and ethnicity.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,415	2,045	1,085
White	10,110	1,440	515
Black / African American	3,865	350	315
Asian	565	40	100
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,280	155	100

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,670	7,355	0
White	7,270	5,080	0
Black / African American	2,095	1,075	0
Asian	230	250	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	80	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,740	735	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,335	20,140	0
White	6,645	14,645	0
Black / African American	1,155	2,160	0
Asian	365	515	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	80	0
Pacific Islander	40	0	0
Hispanic	850	2,330	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,485	13,620	0
White	1,865	10,400	0
Black / African American	180	1,305	0
Asian	29	455	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	120	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	390	1,020	0

Table 16 - Disproportionately Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Table 13-Disproportionately Greater Need 0-30 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There are no racial categories experiencing one or more housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than the jurisdiction as a whole. Pacific Islanders have zero reported households at extremely low income levels.

Table 14-Disproportionately Greater Need 30-50 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There is one racial category experiencing one or more housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than the jurisdiction as a whole. In the jurisdiction 61 percent of low-income households experience one or more housing problems, based on data provided for the Asian American rate of 48 percent.

Table 15-Disproportionately Greater Need 50-80 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There are two racial categories which experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than the jurisdiction as a whole. In the jurisdiction 32 percent of households experience one or more housing problems, compared to the rates for American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Pacific Islanders at 47 percent and 100 percent respectively.

Table 16-Disproportionately Greater Need 80-100 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There is one racial category which experiences one or more housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than the jurisdiction as a whole. In the jurisdiction 15 percent of households experience one or more housing problems, compared to the 28 percent rate for Hispanic households.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately severe housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate greater than 10 percent of the rate for the income level as a whole. The distinction between housing problems and severe housing problems is the degree of cost burden and overcrowding. Severe housing problems include:

1. Housing unit lacking complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacking complete plumbing facilities
3. Overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room)
4. Cost burden greater than 50 percent

The following tables detail the incidence of the severe housing problems described above, by income, race and ethnicity

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,625	5,835	1,085
White	7,885	3,665	515
Black / African American	3,045	1,175	315
Asian	475	130	100
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	39	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,755	680	100

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,080	14,950	0
White	2,335	10,015	0
Black / African American	790	2,385	0
Asian	65	420	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	140	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	800	1,670	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,520	26,955	0
White	1,520	19,770	0
Black / African American	330	2,990	0
Asian	100	780	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	150	0
Pacific Islander	0	40	0
Hispanic	505	2,675	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	665	15,440	0
White	420	11,840	0
Black / African American	15	1,470	0
Asian	4	475	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	125	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	210	1,200	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Table 17- Disproportionately Greater Need 30 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There are no racial categories that experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than any other. Pacific Islanders have zero reported households at extremely low income levels.

Table 18- Disproportionately Greater Need 30-50 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There is one racial category which experiences severe housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than the jurisdiction. In the jurisdiction 21 percent of low-income households experience severe housing problems, compared to Hispanic households at 32 percent.

Table 19- Disproportionately Greater Need 50-80 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There are no racial categories which experience severe housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than any other.

Table 20- Disproportionately Greater Need 80-100 percent Area Median Income (AMI). There is one racial category experiencing severe housing problems at a disproportionately higher rate than the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction indicates 4 percent experience severe housing problems compared to Hispanic households at 15 percent.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater need existing when members of racial or ethnic groups at a given income level experience housing problems at a rate greater than 10 percentage points or more than the income level as a whole. Table 17 below reflects the number of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing cost burden. Racial/ethnic groups are sub-divided into the percentage of each racial/ethnic group paying less than 30 percent, between 30-50 percent, and above 50 percent of their gross income on housing costs. The column labeled no/negative income represents the households whose income is zero or negative due to self-employment, dividends, and net rental income.

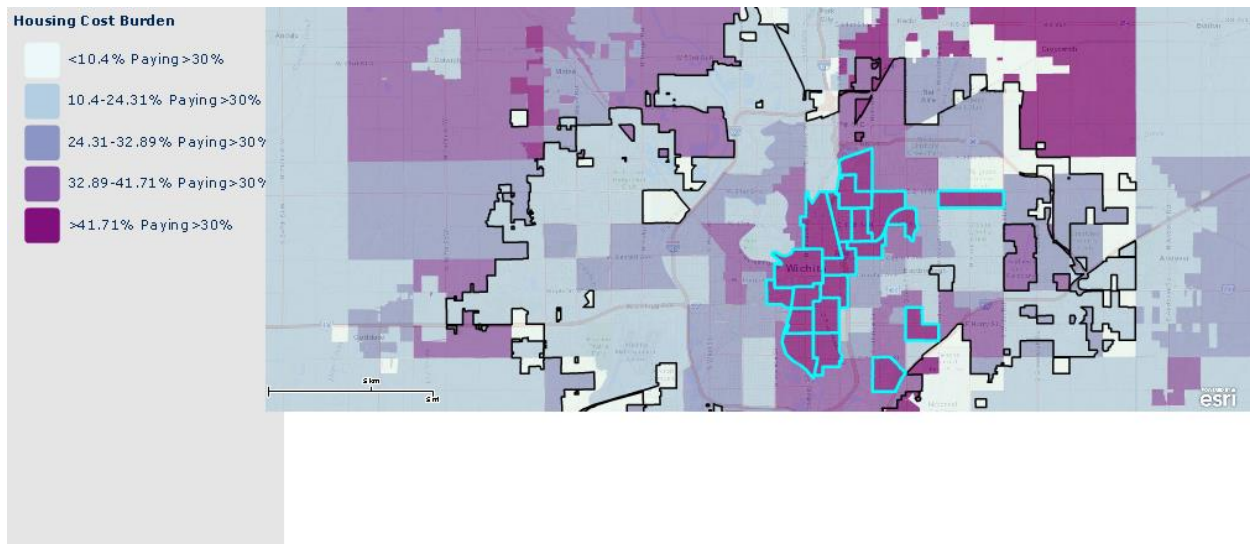
Households with zero or negative income cannot actually have a cost burden, but still require housing assistance and therefore are counted separately.

Housing Cost Burden

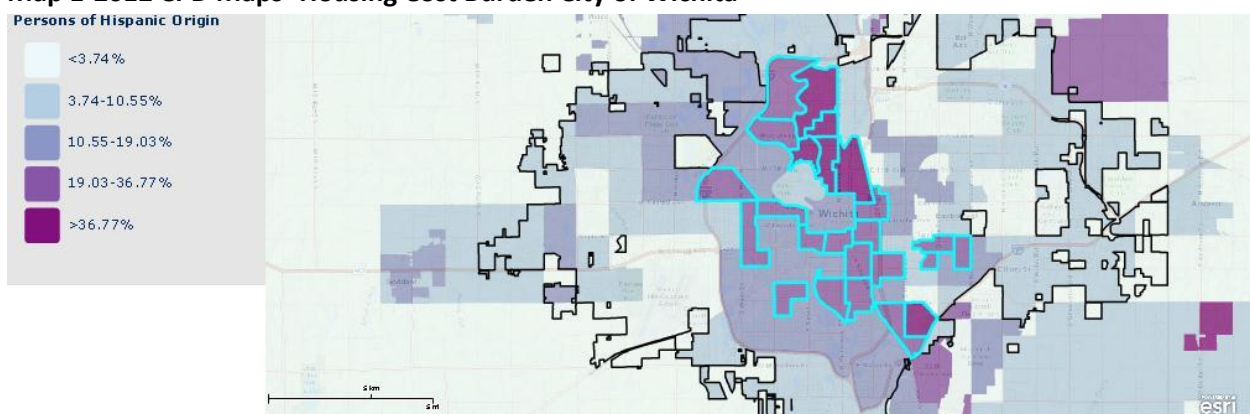
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	105,245	23,265	18,225	1,125
White	82,815	15,925	11,280	535
Black / African American	8,300	3,305	3,865	315
Asian	3,845	710	485	120
American Indian, Alaska Native	685	170	90	0
Pacific Islander	0	40	0	0
Hispanic	7,910	2,650	2,020	100

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

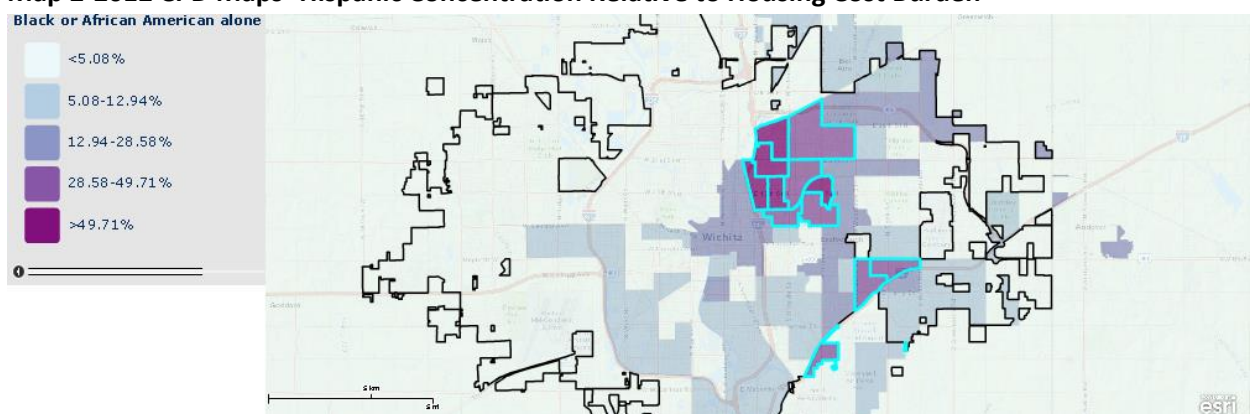
Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS



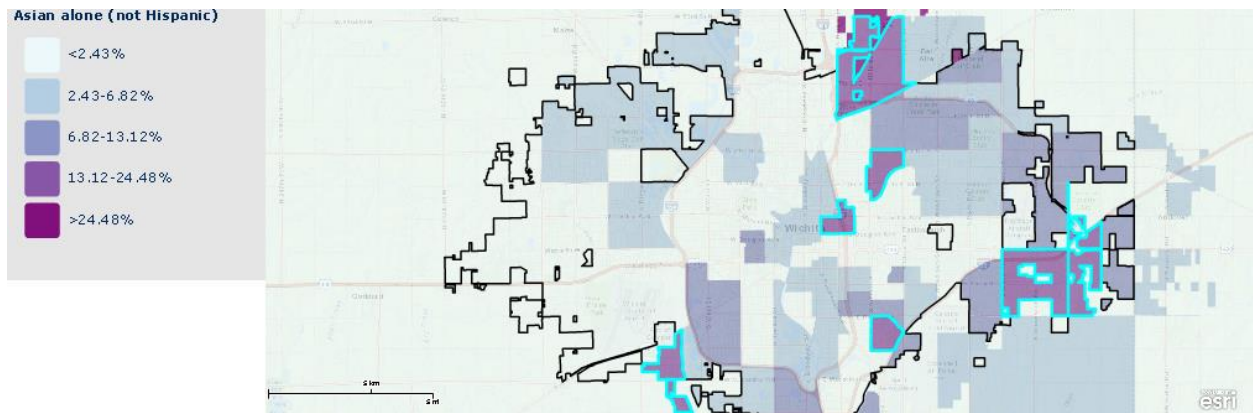
Map 1-2012 CPD Maps- Housing Cost Burden City of Wichita



Map 2-2012 CPD Maps- Hispanic Concentration Relative to Housing Cost Burden



Map 3-2012 CPD Maps- African American Concentration Relative to Housing Cost Burden



Map 4-2012 CPD Maps- Asian Concentration Relative to Housing Cost Burden

Discussion:

Table 21-Disproportionately greater need with a cost burden between 30-50% of income exists for one racial group. The jurisdiction experiences cost burden at 16 percent compared to Pacific Islanders at 100 percent.

Disproportionately greater need with a cost burden of 50 percent or greater exists for one racial group. Approximately 12 percent of the jurisdiction experiences severe cost burden of 50 percent compared to approximately 25 percent of African Americans.

Maps labeled 1 through 4 highlight the racial and ethnic concentration relative to the cost burden experienced throughout the jurisdiction.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

For households earning between 0-30 percent Area Median Income (AMI), there are no racial groups experiencing a disproportionately greater level of housing problems. Pacific Islanders do not have households reporting at this income level.

For income levels between 30-50 percent Area Median Income (AMI), Asian American and Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater level of housing problems compared to the jurisdiction. Pacific Islanders do not have households reporting at this income level.

For income levels between 50-80 percent Area Median Income (AMI), American Indian/Native Americans and Pacific Islanders are the racial groups at moderate income levels experiencing a disproportionately higher level of housing or severe housing problems.

According to Table 16-Housing Problems 80-100 percent (AMI) and Table 20-Severe Housing Problems 80-100 percent (AMI), Hispanic households experience a disproportionately greater level of housing problems compared to any other racial group. Hispanics experience housing problems at 28 percent compared to the jurisdiction.

Cost Burden: Pacific Islanders experience a disproportionate level of cost burden while African Americans experience disproportionate levels of severe cost burden, 25 percent compared to the jurisdiction at 12 percent.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

The needs of racial and ethnic groups which have disproportionately greater housing needs than the needs of housing needs for the population as a whole are not much different than the overall needs of low income persons as a whole. These groups lack adequate income and in some cases, support services to address the many barriers they face. In addition, the community's lack of a sufficient supply of affordable housing exacerbates the need.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Maps labeled 1 through 4 highlight the racial and ethnic concentration relative to the cost burden experienced throughout the jurisdiction.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The City of Wichita Housing Authority provides City-owned rental properties for low to moderate income individuals. The program is made available through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Authority charges its tenants no more than 30 percent of adjusted gross rent or a flat rent. The HUD funding combined with rental payments covers the program's operating costs.

Since the Wichita Housing Authority is a part of the Housing & Community Services Department, the staff is ideally positioned to deliver comprehensive and coordinated services. In particular, the Department encourages Public Housing tenants and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher holders, to explore the possibility of homeownership with assistance from the HOME program. The Wichita Housing Authority has a total of 578 units made up of 226 apartments and 352 single family homes. As of December 31, 2013 there were 1,248 families on WHA's public housing waiting list, including 550 (or 44 percent) who have indicated having a disability.

As of December 31, 2013 there were 225 families on WHA's Section 8 waiting list and 119 (or 53 percent) of those who have indicated having a disability. Applicants who have applied for Section 8 housing, including those who have transferred from another housing authority and VASH (Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing) applicants have an average wait time of 331 days depending upon on the type of housing needed. Public Housing applicants spend an average of 309 days waiting for housing depending on the type of unit needed. The needs of public housing residents were identified using a community participant survey. Primary needs identified through the survey included affordable and safe housing.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	545	2,261	0	2,261	140	13	296

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Alternate Data Source Name:

Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source

Comments: Total Number of Units by Program Type as of 12/31/13 according to Wichita Housing Authority

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,106	10,293	0	10,300	6,626	12,157
Average length of stay	0	0	5	4	0	4	0	10
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	30	0	4	26	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	132	262	0	243	5	3
# of Disabled Families	0	0	178	900	0	814	16	17
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	526	2,450	0	2,272	72	34
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	212	867	0	772	45	14	29

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Black/African American	0	0	295	1,489	0	1,412	24	19	24
Asian	0	0	12	37	0	33	2	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	7	56	0	54	1	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	41	144	0	135	3	3	3
Not Hispanic	0	0	485	2,306	0	2,137	69	31	50
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

The Wichita Housing Authority maintains waiting lists for Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. As of December, 2013, 43 percent of the applicants on the Public Housing waiting list declared themselves to be disabled; 53 percent of the applicants on the Section 8 waiting list made that declaration. Staff makes the assumption that the majority if not all of those applicants will require accessible housing units.

As of December 31, 2013 there were 1,248 families on the waiting list for Public Housing. The Section 8 program opened its waiting list for two weeks in late January/early February, 2014 and accepted 2,675 applications. The majority of applicants on both lists are households with two or more members, which results in a need for safe, affordable multi-bedroom units.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

As of December 31, 2013, there were 526 (of 578) units of Public Housing occupied, and 33 percent of the families in those units were disabled. At that same time there were 2,450 Housing Choice Vouchers in service, 37% of which were held by disabled families. This is the largest subpopulation with special needs and represents the most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice vouchers are housing options that provide accessibility features.

Thirteen percent of all persons housed in Wichita Housing Authority programs are over the age of 62, the majority of whom are in or in need of units with special accommodations. This trend is expected to continue as the American population continues to age. The City currently does not have any Certificates, Mod-Rehab, or project based housing programs.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The barriers that exist for housing residents in need of accessible units are similar to those of the general population, with the primary difference being that the population receiving assistance is very low income. Nearly all applicants for Public Housing (97%) qualify as being extremely low income. According to 2014 income data, the extremely low income limit for one person is \$13,850/year. Public housing is a primary source of accessible housing for many households with extremely low and low income levels. Safe and affordable housing will continue to be a primary need for families with extremely low and low income households.

Discussion

Affordable housing with accessibility features is among the highest needs of residents in Public Housing and participants in the Housing Choice Voucher program. Families with disabilities and persons 62 or older have the greatest need for accessible and affordable housing because of their low and fixed income levels. The inventory of accessible Public Housing units is much less than the demand.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

HUD's definition of unsheltered homeless includes persons who are staying in places not meant for human habitation, such as living in their cars or on the streets. HUD's definition of chronic homelessness is an individual, or at least one adult in the family, who has been continuously homeless for more than one year or has had four or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years and has a disabling condition. Data provided by United Way of the Plains for the 2013 Point-In-Time Count show 538 total persons were unsheltered on any given night. Of those, 144 experiencing homelessness had severe mental illnesses and another 104 of those experiencing homelessness also suffered from chronic substance abuse. In addition to those statistics, there were a total of 49 households experiencing homelessness with at least one adult and one child present.

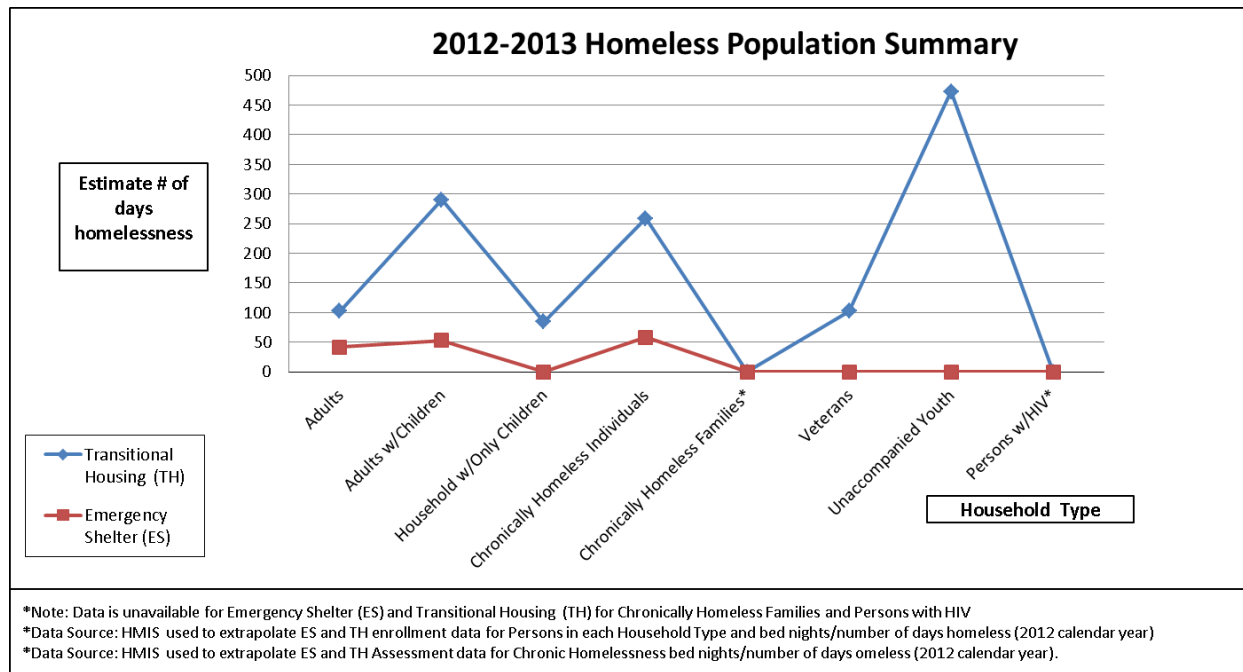
Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	178	178	244	120	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	1	1	4	4	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	71	288	359	423	165	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	24	67	91	91	36	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	8	48	56	56	8	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	1	1	2	2	0
Persons with HIV	2	8	10	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source: Point-In-Time Homeless Count 2013:Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care (WSC-CoC).Data Source: 'Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year; data extrapolated from comparison of 2012 and 2013 PIT Count results and Annual Performance Reports (APR).

Data Source Comments:



Graph 1- 2012-2013 Homeless Population Summary

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	291	54
Black or African American	180	28
Asian	6	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	62	5
Pacific Islander	25	20
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	31	10
Not Hispanic	533	99

Data Source

Comments:

Total Sheltered Homeless persons = 564. Total Unsheltered Homeless persons = 109. Pacific Islander Sheltered persons = 25 Multi-racial persons. Pacific Islander Unsheltered persons = 7 Multi-racial/13 Unknown race.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Based on the 2013 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, the number of persons who are classified as literally homeless has decreased by 2.2 percent when compared with the PIT Count of 2012. There were 538 homeless men, women, and children in the City of Wichita during a 24-hour overnight period on January 30, 2013. Of the 538 literally homeless persons, 122 were under the age of 18; 32 individuals were between 18 and 24 years old; and 384 individuals were 21 years of age or older. The 2013 Homeless Count results show that 59.6 percent of homeless are living in emergency shelters, 25.4 percent live in transitional housing, and 1.6 percent was temporarily housed in a Safe Haven.

Since 2009, Wichita has seen an increase in the number of unsheltered adults with children although there was a slight decrease between 2012 and 2013. In 2009 there were 32 reported cases of unsheltered homeless families. The unsheltered homeless population is defined as persons who are staying on the streets, under bridges, in a car or any place not meant for human habitation. In 2013, there were 49 homeless families (households with at least one adult and one child) compared to 55 families in 2012. That's an 11 percent decrease according to the Point-In-Time (PIT) Count. Homeless veterans have slightly increased to 56 persons compared to 53 persons in 2012.

Other data from the 2013 Point in Time count includes an increase in homeless persons who were victims of domestic violence, from 66 in 2012 to 75 in 2013. Additionally, the percentage of homeless individuals who reported having a severe mental illness has also increased from 139 in 2012 to 144 in 2013. The 2013 PIT count reports 144 persons with severe mental illness and 104 persons with chronic substance abuse. Both of these populations combined represent the highest subpopulation within the city's homeless count. These two groups combined comprise 46 percent of the total homeless count of 538.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

According to the *2012-2013 Demographics of Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations*, Whites and African Americans have the highest percentage of homeless persons in the jurisdiction. Whites represent 51 percent and African Americans, the second largest homeless population, represent 31 percent. Asians represent 1 percent, Multi-racial groups represent 5 percent, Native American/Alaskan Natives represent 10 percent, and 2 percent of the jurisdiction's homeless population is categorized as Unknown/Not asked.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

2013 Homeless Point-In-Time Count – Other Subpopulations (Sheltered-Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens):

<u>Sheltered</u>	<u>Unsheltered</u>	<u>Total</u>	
8	2	10	Persons w/HIV/AIDS
51	8	59	Veterans
115	29	144	Severely Mentally Ill
82	22	104	Chronic Substance Abuse
74	1	75	Victims of Domestic Violence

Discussion:

This chart does not provide data for those who may be represented in more than one subcategory, however from an anecdotal perspective, there is much overlap among them. That overlap increases the need for specific intervention strategies related to these unique circumstances. To some degree all of these subpopulations benefit from the outreach efforts of the Wichita Police Department's Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) and the Wichita Children's Home Street Outreach Services (SOS). The two outreach efforts are staffed by specially trained intervention specialists whose job is to first seek safe shelter, then refer to appropriate resources. Safe (appropriate) shelter is hardest to find for youth and the community continues to explore avenues to address this gap in services.

Addressing the needs of these subpopulations is included in the Wichita/Sedgwick County Continuum of Care 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness through a series of strategies aimed at providing permanent housing, addressing the barriers these groups face to securing permanent housing, promoting community collaboration and education, specifically addressing the mental and physical health needs of the homeless population and identifying strategies to address the growing numbers of homeless children in Wichita public schools.

Because the U.S. Department of Education defines homelessness more broadly than HUD, the families of homeless children in local schools do not always meet the definition of homelessness for purposes of accessing HUD-funded programs. For instance HUD does not recognize as homeless, families which are doubled up with friends or other family members. However because the DOE uses this definition the number of homeless children in the Wichita public school district is well over 2,000.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, and those suffering from alcohol/other drug addiction. The portion of these populations requiring special housing options has not been quantified. Many persons with such special needs also have very low incomes. Therefore, their needs may have already been taken into account when estimating the housing needs of persons with very low incomes.

According to HUD, the supportive housing program is designed to provide living units and services that will allow homeless persons to live as independently as possible. Assistance in the supportive housing program is provided to help homeless persons meet goals such as:

- achieve residential stability,
- increase their skill levels and/or incomes, and
- obtain greater self-determination (i.e. greater influence over decisions that affect their lives).

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with Disabilities (Mental, Physical, Developmental): There are many agencies that partner with the City to address the housing and personal service needs of persons with disabilities. The Sedgwick County Developmental Disability Organization provides a variety of services including day and residential support services, and supportive home care. Day services provide activities that create a sense of participation, accomplishment, personal reward, personal contribution, or remuneration and thereby serve to maintain or increase adaptive capabilities, productivity, independence or integration and participation in the community. Activities are individually tailored according to the Person Centered Support Plan (PCSP) which is developed for each participant. Residential supports provide services to individuals who live in a residential setting and do not live with someone defined as family. This service provides assistance, acquisition, retention and/or improvement in skills related to activities of daily living, such as, but not limited to, personal grooming and cleanliness, household chores, eating and the preparation of food, and the social and adaptive skills necessary to enable the individual to reside in a non-institutional setting. Supportive home care provides services for individuals living with family, and is delivered on an individualized basis. Services include attendant care, assistance with accessing and administering medication, supervision, ambulation and exercise, and household services essential to health care at home.

Elderly: A large percentage of elderly persons will need ongoing housing assistance due to the high incidence of low incomes among this population group. Many will need the support of a trained staff person to assist them with daily tasks and routines such as bathing, eating, cooking, and medication

administration. The need for housing and support increases as the elderly become more frail or their income levels fall. Most older persons would access services within the community if the services help them remain in their home. The Central Plains Area Agency on Aging (CPAAA) provides options, assistance, and counseling for this population. With over 71,000 persons aged 65 and older in the Wichita area, and a projected growth rate of approximately 82.8 percent by 2030, there will continue to be a significant need for programs that address rising housing cost burdens as a result of inflation, health and wellness challenges, and the desire of many elderly persons to safely age in place.

Alcohol/Other Drug Addiction: The definition of alcohol and/or drug addiction is the excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. Typically, persons with significant addictions have a history of inpatient or outpatient treatment.

Domestic Violence Survivors: According to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, there were 7,039 incidents of domestic violence reported to Sedgwick County law enforcement agencies in 2011. Arrests were made in 50 percent of those cases. There were 2,332 Protection from Abuse filings and 1,274 Protection from Stalking filings in the County. In 2012, both the Sedgwick County Sheriff Department and the Wichita Police Department reported 6,626 incidences of domestic violence and 7 domestic violence-related homicides. All agencies confirm that there are many instances when domestic violence goes unreported and, as a result, it is likely that incidents of domestic violence occur more often than the reports reflect.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

The resources and supportive service needs of these populations are identified using surveys and other feedback mechanisms for citizens, agencies, and organizations that focus on advocacy. That feedback reflects the need to continue and increase many of the services which are currently provided by shelter and counseling programs in the community.

Shelter is one such need which all agencies agree upon as most report the need to turn away dozens of persons seeking shelter from abuse throughout the year. Catholic Charities of Wichita further projects a one percent increase in need for services in each of the next five years, culminating with 410 individuals (198 families or 198 adult women and 212 children) seeking shelter by 2018. The anticipated total of unduplicated individuals to be served from 2014 through 2018 is 1,935: 951 families or 951 adult women and of 984 minor children.

Supportive services are also needed including continuation of the following types of programs: 24-hour crisis hotline; emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children; personal advocacy; safety planning; children's programming; crisis intervention; court advocacy; outreach services; domestic violence education and parenting classes. Support groups for specific conditions are also

useful, such as the safe and sober support group offered by the YWCA. Community education programs are also essential as a preventive strategy to reduce the number of domestic violence incidents.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

There were 48 cases of HIV/AIDS reported in Sedgwick County during 2012 according to the Sedgwick County Health Department. The state of Kansas had a total of 255 cases reported in 2012. Whites and African Americans have the highest percentage of cases reported at 44 and 35 percent respectively. Hispanics make up 13 percent of the reported cases in Sedgwick County according to a five year study completed by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. On average, there are 40-50 new cases of HIV/AIDS reported in Sedgwick County each year. This statistic has remained consistent for the last five years.

The City of Wichita does not receive HOPWA funds. Kansas Care administers the HOPWA program in the state. The University of Kansas School of Medicine-Wichita Medical Practice Association (KUSM-WMPA) sponsors the Kansas Care program. Primary medical services are offered by the medical school faculty and internal medicine residents via the KUSM-WMPA HIV program.

Discussion:

The City will continue to partner with agencies throughout the community to ensure that the non-homeless special needs populations receive support and services which ensure their chances for self-sufficiency and a high quality of life.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Wichita has invested in facilities and amenities for the benefit of all citizens. Continuing to invest in community parks and playgrounds, as well as continued support of recreation centers and Community Resource Centers (formerly Neighborhood City Halls) will provide an important connection between the City and its residents. As such, these become significant factors in the community's quality of life.

Citizens have identified neighborhood parks, open spaces, bike paths, and pedestrian walkways as important non-housing priority community development needs, through a variety of reporting mechanisms. The most recent citizen survey results confirm these priority needs. In addition, most of the neighborhood plans developed by citizens within defined neighborhoods, also stress the need for additional community gathering places. These facilities offer residents a place for recreation, socialization, and the sharing of information.

Long term capital improvement plans for the community also address the need for continued investments in emergency facilities and services, including police and fire stations and related equipment.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Wichita's non-housing priority community development needs have been determined through an analysis of information gathered from a variety of sources. Public input represents one of these sources. Citizens were given the opportunity to prioritize needs through the use of surveys during the creation of the City's Consolidated and Annual Action Plan, its Capital Improvement Program, the City/County Comprehensive Plan, and local neighborhood plans. The City's professional staff, including those with the Department of Housing & Community Services, also participate in identifying the jurisdiction's most pressing needs based on trends observed in the course of administering Consolidated Plan-funded projects.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

According to the Wichita-Sedgwick County Community Investments Plan- Community Survey conducted by Wichita State University, 67.5 percent of polled participants either agreed or strongly agreed with the need for public funds to create green space and parks. This survey shows that 74.9 percent of participants either agreed or strongly agreed that local government should invest in neighborhood infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, and streetlights. WSU Community Survey also found that 88.4 percent of participants polled either agreed or strongly agreed with the need for the use of public resources to improve neighborhoods when neighbors are willing to do their part.

The City of Wichita has supported economic development activities in the targeted areas, with the goal of encouraging private sector development. Private sector involvement has begun to revitalize neighborhood shopping and service areas. The City will continue to support such efforts through various financing mechanisms such as Tax Increment Financing. It will also rely on its community partners to provide direct business loans.

Citizens have identified the need for an ongoing street maintenance program as a public improvement priority. The City's Capital Improvement Program will address much of this need.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Wichita's non-housing priority community development needs have been determined by reviewing various community surveys and feedback provided by citizens, partnering agencies, and human service providers.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Seven of the nine themes which emerged from this research are in Public Services funding areas: Jobs and Job Training; Health Insurance and Access to Health Care; Homeless Solutions; Personal Responsibility and Accountability; Youth Programming; Crime Prevention; and Community Improvements. Of the other two, Affordable Housing is recommended for funding in Housing activities. Transit Improvements, the seventh item, is not recommended for funding in the 2014-2015 Annual Action Plan. Additionally, Health Insurance and Access to Health Care will be considered for funding through Community Services Block Grant funds which the City also administers.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Wichita's non-housing priority community development needs have been determined through an analysis of information gathered from a variety of sources. Public input represents one of these sources. Citizens were given the opportunity to prioritize needs through the use of surveys during the creation of the City's Consolidated and Annual Action Plan, the United Way of the Plains Community Needs Assessment released in 2013, the 2012 National Citizen Survey for Wichita, the 2013 Wichita State University Community Investments Community Survey, and the City/County development of a comprehensive plan through the year 2035.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Renter households earning between 0-30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) are most likely to experience one or more housing problems including: substandard housing, overcrowding, and cost burden. The Community Planning & Development (CPD) Map Tool and the 2006-2010 ACS data identify a total of 166,470 housing units in Wichita with a vacancy rate of approximately 10 percent. Of this total 33 percent are renter-occupied and 57 percent are owner occupied. Following is a list of housing units by structure type:

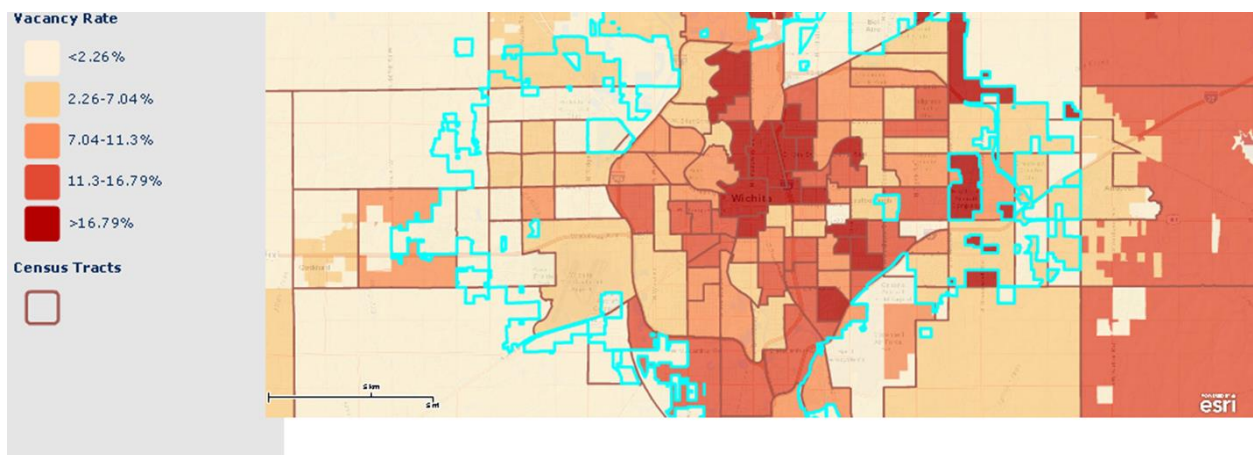
1-unit detached total 113,090 units

1-unit attached total 6,728 units

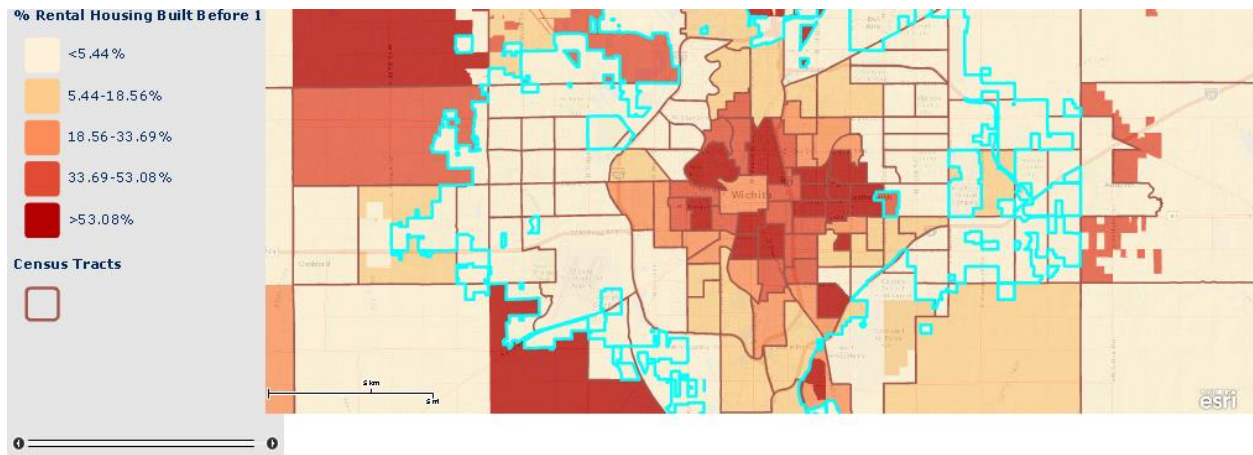
Structures with 2 to 19 units total 29,139 units

Structures with 20 or more units total 12,110 units

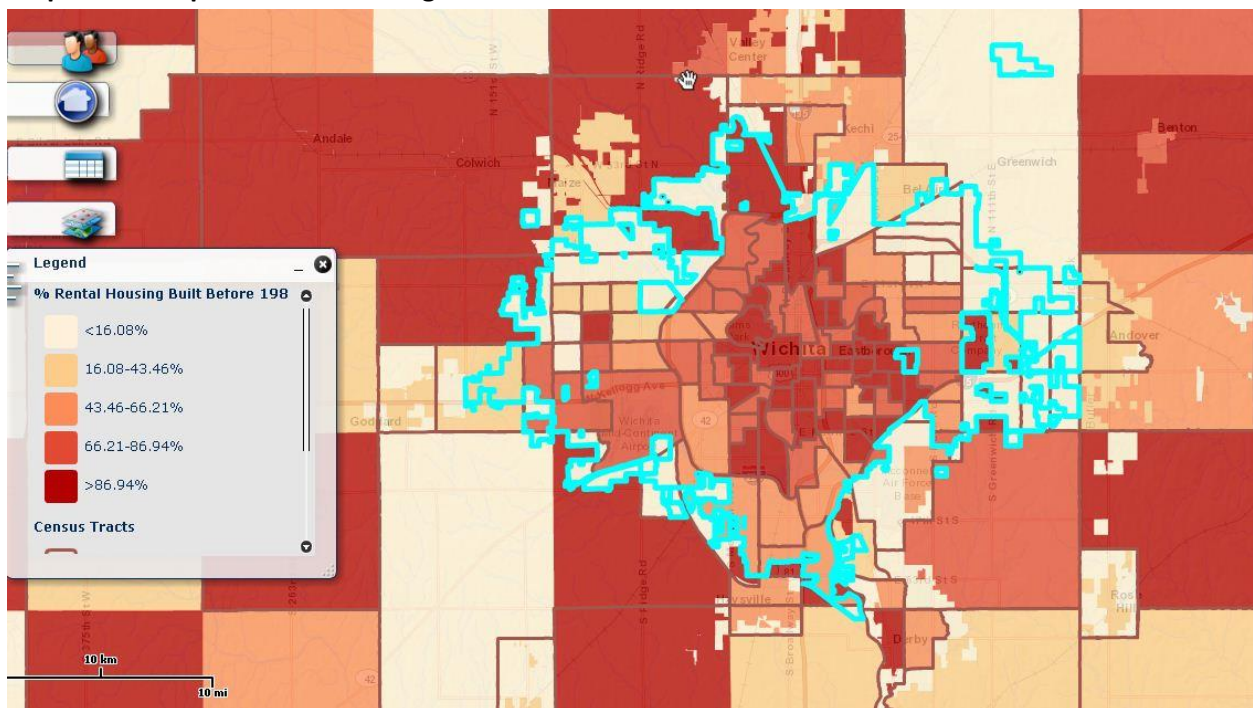
Structures such as mobile homes, RVs, etc. total 5,403 units



Map 5-CPD Maps Housing Vacancy Rates



Map 6-CPD Maps % Rental Housing Built Before 1949



Map 7-CPD Maps % Rental Housing Built Before 1980

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the structural types of residential units available in the Wichita area. This overview includes structures with a large population of low income residents.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	113,090	68%
1-unit, attached structure	6,728	4%
2-4 units	14,134	8%
5-19 units	15,005	9%
20 or more units	12,110	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	5,403	3%
Total	166,470	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

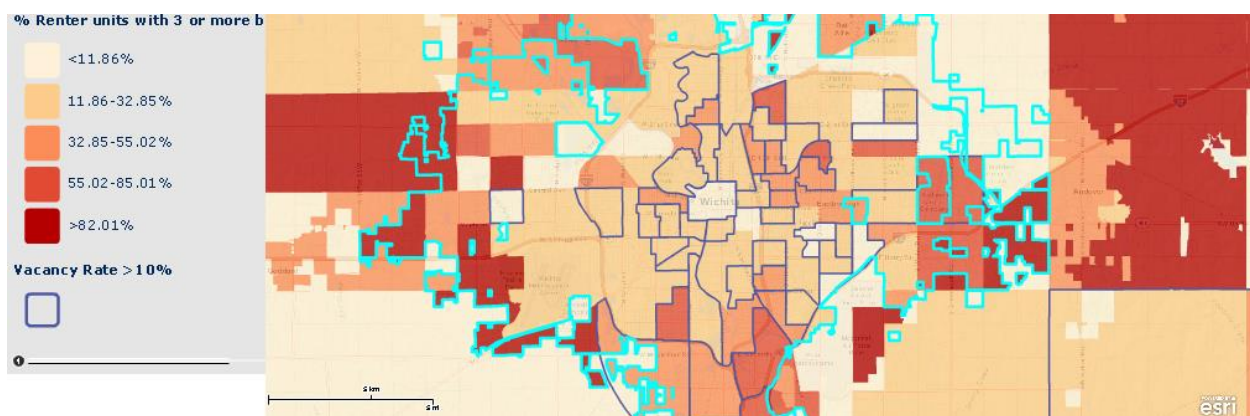
Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

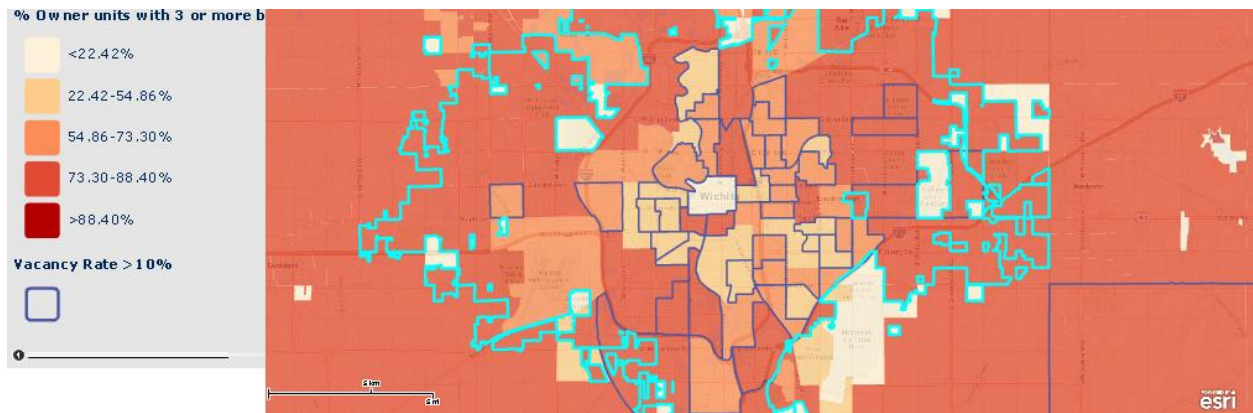
	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	89	0%	2,873	5%
1 bedroom	1,401	1%	16,819	30%
2 bedrooms	21,168	22%	21,799	39%
3 or more bedrooms	72,262	76%	13,942	25%
Total	94,920	99%	55,433	99%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS



Map 8- 2012 CPD Maps % Renter Unit w/3 Bedrooms and Vacancy Rate >10 %



Map 9- 2012 CPD Maps % Owner Units w/3 Bedrooms and Vacancy Rate > 10%

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The Wichita Housing Authority (WHA) has 578 public housing units located throughout the city. These properties provide housing for low to moderate income individuals and families, and are funded in large part by funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In addition, HUD also provides a Capital Fund Grant which is used to improve the condition of the properties as well as support the management and operations of the program.

The WHA Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) administers over 2,500 vouchers with an aggregated value of \$12 million. The HCV program also offers several special programs to address specific client needs and goals. These include: the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, the Mainstream Program, and the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

HUD officials report that there are no pending closures among Project Based Section 8 properties in the Wichita area. Likewise the Wichita Housing Authority does not expect to reduce its inventory of public housing units or Section 8 vouchers over the next five years, unless continued reductions in federal operating cost funding makes it necessary for the WHA to do so.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The availability of housing units is not sufficient to meet the needs of the population that face significant cost burdens in their housing choices. While the fair market rent (FMR) of a two bedroom unit averages \$700, most low income families are unable to afford that rent level and meet their other basic living expenses. This cost burden is illustrated by the fact that there are 12,215 households in Wichita that are

paying more than 50 percent of their household income towards rent. Individuals and families who are on the waiting list for public housing have an average adjusted income of \$9,415 which means that extremely low income (ELI) households can afford to pay no more than \$235 a month for rent. The FMR for a two bedroom is almost three times more than what ELI households are able to pay. While much of Wichita's housing inventory has the capability of accommodating households with children, generally speaking, it is the owner occupied units that best do so. There is a total of 72,262 owner occupied units classified as having 3 or more bedrooms. With approximately 47,691 households having children, there are only 13,942 or 25 percent of renter units with 3 or more bedrooms.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The following is a summary of specific types of housing needs in the jurisdiction, based on feedback from a variety of public surveys and agency reports:

- Affordable housing that lowers cost burden
- Rental units with contract rent meeting the needs of households with income at 30 percent of AMI
- Home rehabilitation and repair programs to assist neighborhoods with low income earners
- Housing with support services to meet the needs of persons who are transitioning out of homeless or are at risk for homelessness.

Discussion

Many of the city's vacant housing units go uninhabited because they are not affordable. Wichita has approximately 166,470 housing units. Data in the Unit Size by Tenure Chart show that the majority of the units--57 percent--are owner occupied. Approximately 33 percent of Wichita's housing stock is renter occupied while 10 percent remains vacant. The 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan Public Input Survey rated homeownership as the top condition that leads to neighborhood stability.

A related challenge for the city's low income residents is their inability to afford home repair or homeownership. The City uses HOME funds for housing development, homeownership and home repair programs, and often does so in partnership with local non-profits. One such organization is Mennonite Housing and Rehabilitation Services (MHRS) which has addressed housing needs in Wichita since 1975. MHRS has completed over 12,000 home repairs and built over 500 new homes in Wichita and the surrounding areas over the last 25 years. They also offer credit counseling and home buyer education classes. The City plans to continue successful partnerships and collaborations with Mennonite Housing Rehabilitation Services, Inc. (MHRS) and others on behalf of its many residents who are in need of safe affordable housing.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

According to the 2000 Census (Base Year) and the 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year) data, the median home value in Wichita increased by 48 percent in the last decade. The median contract rent also increased by 21 percent. The current median contract rent for an efficiency unit is significantly higher than what most families can afford.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Median Home Value	75,000	111,300	48%
Median Contract Rent	398	481	21%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	30,997	55.9%
\$500-999	22,079	39.8%
\$1,000-1,499	1,551	2.8%
\$1,500-1,999	396	0.7%
\$2,000 or more	410	0.7%
Total	55,433	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,255	No Data
50% HAMFI	20,445	9,995
80% HAMFI	40,785	26,580
100% HAMFI	No Data	37,470
Total	64,485	74,045

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	428	529	704	971	1,070
High HOME Rent	428	529	704	971	1,070
Low HOME Rent	428	529	704	845	942

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to 2006-2010 CHAS data, there are 3,255 rental units considered affordable to families earning 30 percent of AMI, however, there are more than 19,140 households at this income level. The statistics improve for households at 80 percent of AMI where there are 40,785 rental units available for the 16,830 households at this income level.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Changes in the national mortgage environment which require higher credit scores to qualify for traditional mortgage products is slowing the pace of middle income buyers. These facts are especially significant given the strongly held belief in increased neighborhood stability as a result of increased home ownership. These changes have been implemented to bring about stability and offset the mortgage failures of 2008. This will continue to limit the growth in homeownership for lower to middle income buyers. Given the reduced number of able buyers in the market for homes and continuing economic uncertainty, values have declined over the last two to four years, or have remained relatively stable, based on the property valuations established by the County Appraiser's office.

However, as the housing market stabilizes it is anticipated that the impact on renters will be significant because a primary source of affordable rental housing development depends upon subsidies from a variety of local and federal sources. Incentives such as low income tax credits have a major impact on the development of affordable rental housing. The tax credit market has followed the mortgage industry's requirements for stronger individual financial potential by reducing access to this funding mechanism. Federal programs such as Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers are also being reduced by virtue of decreased funding for program administration. Without changes to this mainstay of subsidized housing, another incentive for the private sector to participate in the affordable housing market will be reduced.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

HOME rent, Fair Market Rent, and Area Median Rent are the same until the size of the unit increases significantly. For example, families needing units with three or more bedrooms can expect to pay a rent between \$845 and \$1,070. These rent levels require a family income of at least \$42,800 (using highest rent of \$1070) in order to avoid having a cost burden greater than 30 percent.

Based on information published by HUD, fair market rents continue to increase, while the number of lower-income households has increased. While new rental housing continues to be developed, it is not necessarily affordable to low income households.

Discussion

Vacant units depress and stifle efforts to revitalize neighborhoods. Ironically, while vacant units exist, families continue to struggle with the cost of rent. Extremely low and low income earners bear the most significant financial hardship and often select housing that is less than suitable for the occupancy level. As families grow, there will be a need for three + bedroom units and this, in turn, thus places an even greater strain on the limited funding. The City will continue to support programs which maintain and/or rehabilitate housing that is affordable for low to moderate income households.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The condition of Wichita's housing stock is evaluated based on each unit's physical condition. Ideally, housing units should have complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, no more than one person per room, and not exceed a cost burden greater than 30 percent of a household's income.

Definitions

Standard Housing: Housing which meets the City's Minimum Housing Code. Housing that is structurally sound, has operable indoor plumbing, operable electricity and heating systems.

Substandard Housing: Housing that does not meet the City's Minimum Housing Code, which lacks operable and complete plumbing facilities, an operable and complete electrical system, a safe source of heat, kitchen facilities, and/or has been declared unfit for habitation by the City's Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department (MABCD).

Substandard Housing but Suitable for Rehabilitation: Housing that meets the "Substandard Housing" definition, but can be rehabilitated in compliance with the City's Minimum Housing Code in compliance with the Housing and Community Services Department's Emergency Assistance Program or Deferred Loan Program, for a cost not to exceed \$35,000.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	19,377	20%	24,703	45%
With two selected Conditions	605	1%	1,327	2%
With three selected Conditions	35	0%	70	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	74,903	79%	29,333	53%
Total	94,920	100%	55,433	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	11,438	12%	3,375	6%
1980-1999	27,137	29%	13,195	24%
1950-1979	39,054	41%	26,482	48%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Before 1950	17,291	18%	12,381	22%
Total	94,920	100%	55,433	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	56,345	59%	38,863	70%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,290	3%	51,565	93%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Total Units) 2006-2010 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Age often determines the condition of the housing units within a jurisdiction. The older the unit, the greater the probability that maintenance is needed to bring the unit up to code. Low income families often live in older units because they can afford what is generally lower rental cost in such units. According to 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 59 percent of owner occupied homes and 70 percent of renter occupied homes were built before 1980. The general condition of the city's housing units and the cost burdens imposed upon low and moderate income citizens illustrates the continuing need to fund housing rehabilitation programs.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The best way to estimate the number of units meeting this criterion is to research the number of units which were constructed prior to 1976. Although some or many of those units may have had lead based paint issues abated, using this as the baseline provides a worst case scenario for housing with this

threat. ACS and CHAS data provides the following renter occupancy in housing constructed before 1980: 38,863 renter occupied units with 93 percent of those units occupied by children.

Discussion

The City of Wichita has completely abated lead based paint in all Public Housing units, and partners with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to abate lead issues identified in homes approved for CDBG-funded repairs. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program also enforces regulations associated with lead based paint in the units subsidized by that program. Staff in the home repair and Section 8 programs are certified lead assessors which validates the conclusions they reach with respect to lead based paint hazards. Hence, all properties which come to the attention of the City of Wichita's housing program are assessed and lead paint problems are addressed.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Public Housing program is under the authority of the Housing & Community Services Department/City of Wichita Housing Authority (WHA), and operates under the following mission: to provide housing and related services to benefit the citizens and neighborhoods of Wichita by maximizing residency in affordable public housing rental property.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			545	2,261			140	13	296
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Total Number of Unit by Program Type

Data Source Comments: Source: Wichita Housing Authority# of accessible units for Public Housing- 56 units# of accessible units for Voucher programs- N/A units

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Public Housing leases, maintains and modernizes 352 single-family dwellings and 226 apartments for low to moderate-income families. Following is a summary of each facility including age, size and location. All are in good to above-average physical condition.

Greenway Manor was built in 1975. It is a seven story building located at 315 N. Riverview, with 82 one-bedroom units and four two-bedroom units. A game room is located on the first floor and a lounge is located on the sixth floor. This facility has excellent views of the Arkansas River on its west side.

McLean Manor was built in 1982. It is an eight story building located at 2627 W. 9th Street with 85 one-bedroom units and five two-bedroom units. A community room is located on the first floor. Both McLean and Greenway are designated for senior residents only (age 50 and older) and persons with disabilities.

Rosa Gragg Apartments were built in 1980. They are located at 520 W. 25th Street and contain 32 one-bedroom units in duplex configuration, designed for seniors age 55 and above as well as persons with disabilities. Six units are ADA 504 accessible and the remaining 26 units are 504 accessible with the exception that the ramps are greater than 1:12 incline.

Bernice Hutcherson Apartments were built in 1980. They are located at 2000 Wellington Place and contain 18 one-bedroom units in a triplex configuration. The apartments were also designed for seniors age 55 and above and persons with disabilities. All units are ADA 504 accessible.

Single family housing stock: There are 352 single family homes with a variety of bedroom configurations. Thirty-five properties have two-bedrooms, 166 have three-bedrooms, 94 have four-bedrooms, 36 have five-bedrooms, and 21 have six-bedrooms. Three of these homes were recently constructed and were put into service in May 2009. The recently constructed homes are fully accessible for persons with disabilities and meet ADA 504 Standards.

The following charts report the most recent HUD inspection scores on public housing property conditions, and recent and planned restoration projects for the public housing inventory.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
AMP 1 - Greenway Manor (86 units) and McLean Manor (90 units)	86
AMP 2 - Rosa Gragg (32 units) and Bernice Hutcherson (18 units)	96
AMP 3 - 193 units (single family-scattered sites)	59
AMP 4 - 159 units (single family-scattered sites)	65

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Restoration and Revitalization Projects	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public Housing Rehabilitation	X*	X	X		
Single Family Rehabilitation					X
HVAC	X*				
Carpet Replacement		X			
Roof Replacement			X	X	X
Window Replacement		X	X	X	X
Fencing		X	X	X	
Air Conditioning Units		X	X		
Furniture		X			
Lock Replacement			X		
Sidewalk Replacement					
Driveway Replacement					
Landscaping	X				
Kitchen				X	X
Siding Repair				X	X
Overall Site Improvements					X
Source: Annual Statement/Performance & Evaluation Report (Capital Fund Program)					
*Majority of funds used for this project					

Chart 1-Restoration & Revitalization Needs of Public Housing Units

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The Public Housing program has two maintenance teams: one prepares units for occupancy when a tenant moves and the other team performs routine maintenance on occupied units based on tenant requests or property manager inspections. In 2012, approximately 119 units were made ready to HUD Uniform Property Condition Standards. Separate maintenance crews complete maintenance work orders generated by tenant requests and property inspections. In 2012, the maintenance staff completed approximately 5,292 separate work orders. The Public Housing program receives

approximately \$700,000 annually for the Capital Fund Grant Program. Funds are used to replace driveways, sidewalks, exterior upgrades, dwelling equipment upgrades, window replacements, site improvements and whole house rehabilitation.

Additional restoration needs include:

Restoration needs are listed in the Restoration and Revitalization Projects table and include roof and window replacements and sidewalk repairs. These improvements will be made utilizing Capital Fund Grant resources. Staff will continue to identify creative ways of making cost effective and energy efficient improvements.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

The Wichita Housing Authority is committed to maintaining safe and comfortable housing for its residents. It is important that tenants become engaged in conversations and policy making as their input is valuable to the development of affordable, suitable living. One way this is being addressed is with active involvement of residents through the resident councils. The Tenant Advisory Board (TAB) meets every other month to discuss matters pertaining to resident needs and concerns. They also provide input on proposed changes to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan and/or the Public Housing Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy.

The two high rise apartment buildings, Greenway Manor and McLean Manor, each have resident councils that serve to engage residents living in the building. The resident councils' mission is involve tenants in activities that enhance their quality of life. Service coordinators work on behalf of tenants residing in Greenway Manor, McLean Manor, Rosa Gragg, and the Bernice Hutcherson apartment communities.

Discussion:

The inspection scores reflect the need for continued attention to property management and enforcement of housekeeping standards among tenants. It is the goal of the public housing program to strategically utilize all available resources (funding and resident input) to continue to maintain the properties to high physical standards. However the WHA will continue to solicit cooperation from tenants in maintaining their units with good housekeeping practices as well.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City of Wichita and the Continuum of Care constantly monitor the availability of temporary and transitional shelter/housing options for the homeless. This includes sub-populations of chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. Furthermore, the community also actively supports a continuum of services which includes prevention strategies, emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and permanent housing, as well as essential support services in such areas as health and employment. The following charts provide detail as to the inventory of facilities and services available for the homeless in Wichita.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	127	0	159	136	11
Households with Only Adults	267	109	44	288	2
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	4	199	2
Veterans	0	0	0	135	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data Source: WSC-CoC 2013 Housing Inventory

HOMELESS FACILITY AND SERVICE INVENTORY		
Agency	Services	Target Population
St Anthony Family Shelter	Emergency shelter, continuum care services	Adult/Couples w/children
Harbor House	Women and children, support services, Outreach	Domestic violence victims
Inter-Faith Inn	Shelter, clothing, health care counseling	Individuals and Families
Union Rescue Mission	Emergency Shelter, supportive services	Men
YWCA Wichita-Women's Crisis Center Safe house	Emergency Shelter, supportive services	Women and children
COMCARE of Sedgwick County-Center City	Mental Health services, outreach	Homeless individuals
StepStone, INC Dear Neighbor Ministries	Transitional housing	Women and children
The Salvation Army Transitional Housing Program	Transitional housing	Women and children; Couples and children
United Methodist Open Door Transitional Housing Program	Transitional housing, support services	Homeless families; Individuals
Wichita Children's Home Bridges Transitional Housing	Transitional housing/Independent Living, support services	homeless and/or runaway adolescents ages 16 to 23; teen parents and their children;

Chart 2-Homeless Facilities and Services

HOMELESS FACILITY AND SERVICE INVENTORY (cont'd)		
Agency	Services	Target Population
Sedgwick County Housing Authority Shelter Plus Care	Income-based rental assistance	homeless w/mental illness, substance abuse or HIV/AIDS-related illness
City of Wichita and Sedgwick County Housing First	Permanent housing support services	single-unattached chronically homeless individuals
Inter-Faith Ministries Villas	Transitional housing, support services	Homeless individuals
United Methodist Open Door Safety Net	Permanent housing support services	Individuals w/mental illness
United Way of the Plains Samaritan Housing Project		
City of Wichita Housing Authority VASH	Permanent housing support services	veterans
Inter-Faith Ministries TiWiconi Safe House	Transitional housing, support services	Chronic mental illness; Physically disabled
Homeless Resource Center (day center)	Day Center, support services	homeless persons and families
Center of Hope	Homeless prevention services	Individuals and Families
Helping Hands Food Pantry	Food pantry	Individuals and Families
Westside Good Neighbor Center	Food pantry	Individuals and Families
COMCARE of Sedgwick County	Mental health services	Individuals and Families

Chart 3-Homeless Facilities and Services

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Description of regular services offered e.g. health and employment etc.

Since January 2011, the annual Point-In-Time Count has been conducted as a resource 'fair' to which homeless persons are invited. After completing survey documents with information used for the annual homeless count, the participants are invited to take advantage of a wide array of services offered onsite. Services include personal care such as haircuts, dental exams, podiatry services and other health screenings. Additionally they are able to apply for or check the status of various benefits through the Social Security Administration and/or the Veterans Administration.

In addition to conducting a Point-In-Time homeless count each year, the Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care includes a service component to help connect homeless participants with essential services and support. Participants are connected to low-income clinics and/or other relevant healthcare for early intervention of problems/issues identified by the screenings/information distribution. Additional information and/or referrals are provided for substance abuse treatment, mental health, medical insurance coverage, and nutrition. Participants are also offered information and other services/resources, such as clothing, hygiene products, haircuts and information about affordable and/or subsidized housing options. Outreach efforts during the 2013 Count focused on people experiencing chronic homeless and people who were unsheltered.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The City of Wichita and the surrounding Sedgwick County have dozens of emergency, transitional, and permanent shelters. Combined, these facilities have more than 1,000 available beds.

Emergency Shelters:

- St. Anthony Family Shelter
- Harbor House
- Inter-Faith Inn
- Inter-Faith Ministries Winter Shelter
- Union Rescue Mission
- YWCA Safe House

Transitional Housing:

- COMCARE of Sedgwick County Transitional Housing Program
- Step Stone, Inc. Dear Neighbor Ministries
- The Salvation Army Transitional Housing Program
- United Methodist Open Door Transitional Housing Program

- Wichita Children's Home Bridges Transitional Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing:

- Sedgwick County Housing Authority Shelter Plus Care
- City of Wichita and Sedgwick County Housing First
- Inter-Faith Ministries Villas
- United Methodist Open Door Safety Net
- United Way of the Plains Samaritan Housing Project
- City of Wichita Housing Authority VASH
- Inter-Faith Ministries TiWiconi Safe House

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are several agencies and services which address populations with special housing needs in Wichita. The following is a summary of the services provided for each population group.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The elderly and frail elderly receive services from Central Plains Area Agency on Aging (CPAAA) and the Wichita Housing Authority (WHA). The CPAAA provides information on housing options, home safety, aging in place, health and wellness programs, and nursing home selection. The CPAAA also assists the elderly, caregivers, and families with housing transitioning and support. The WHA offers 226 units of supportive housing for the elderly and will continue to renew the Designated Housing Allocation Plan for both Greenway Manor and McLean Manor. In addition to housing, the WHA administers a ROSS grant provides support and referral services for senior residents. Sedgwick County offers many community and in-home services to help individuals with special needs—including the elderly—remain independent.

There are many agencies that partner with the City to address the housing and social service needs of persons with disabilities. The Sedgwick County Developmental Disability Organization provides a variety of services including day and residential support services, and supportive home care. The day services program provide participants a sense of accomplishment and personal reward, and leads to increased adaptive capabilities, productivity, independence, and participation in the community. Activities are individually tailored according to the Person Centered Support Plan for each participant. There are also services that provide skills related to daily living activities, such as, personal grooming and cleanliness, household chores, and food preparation.

A primary source of funding for services to persons with HIV/AIDS is the federal HOPWA grant. This grant is administered in Kansas by Kansas Care. Locally, primary medical services are offered by the medical school faculty and residents via the KUSM-WMPA HIV program. Funding has decreased however, following the adoption of the 2010 National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Despite the funding reduction, free testing, medical services, counseling, referrals and other prevention and intervention services continue to exist

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Strategic Plan also identified homeless people suffering from substance abuse as another special needs population. The need for drug/alcohol prevention and education programs was cited as a primary health concern by respondents in the 2013 United Way of the Plains Community Needs Assessment. Among people experiencing homelessness, the role of substance use

and the lack of sufficient addiction recovery services have long been recognized as barriers to obtaining and/or maintaining housing. The gap between the need for addiction recovery services and the available resources widened in 2013 with the close of a 25-bed detoxification center and residential inpatient, outpatient and transitional care facility that had served the Wichita community for 40 years. In response to this need, the CoC convened a panel of addiction treatment experts this past year--2013--in an effort to increase access to addiction recovery services and prevention support. This community forum was well attended and yielded new strategies for strengthening the addiction treatment/recovery and prevention system, as well as identifying ways to encourage homeless individuals to take advantage of the treatment services currently available.

Elderly/Frail	
Organization/Agency	Programs and Services Offered
COMCARE of Sedgwick County	Adult Mental Health Outpatient Services; Medication Management; treatment groups, individual therapy; consultations; aging/deaf/hard of hearing specialist; bilingual services; crisis intervention services; community outreach
Central Plains Area Agency on Aging	Advocacy group; counseling, support groups, Respite care, Transportation, for caregivers; case management; referral services; in-home services; financial management; minor home repair; community outreach
American Diabetes Association	Community education
Envision, Inc	Services and resources for blind or low vision individuals
La Familia Senior Community Center	Serves populations ages 55 and older; social, cultural, recreational, and educational programs;
Independent Living Resource Center, Inc.	Direct care services; community education; referral services; home supports; disability advocate; independent living skills training; peer groups; medical equipment assistance program
Via Christi HOPE/Via Christi Home Technology	Comprehensive medical care for seniors
Catholic Charities, Inc	Intergenerational program matching retired persons w/special needs children; adult day services
Kansas Legal Services, Inc	Provides civil legal services; public benefit eligibility
Senior Services, Inc of Wichita	Information & Community outreach; referral services; in home respite care; home delivered meals; social, health, & educational senior centers; shopping services
Mennonite Housing Rehabilitation Services, Inc.	affordable senior residences; independent living senior communities
United Methodist Open Door, Inc	Food Program for persons aged 60 and older with income guidelines
American Red Cross	Financial assistance; transportation services; nutrition/meals program;
Mental Health Association of South Central KS	Identify and coordinate in home services, subsidized apartment homes; companion volunteer program; senior/elderly advocacy group
Medical Service Bureau, Inc	Helps access prescription and vision care services for low income individuals without insurance

Chart 4-Elderly Facilities and Services

Persons With Disabilities-Mental, Physical & Developmental	
Agency	Programs and Services Offered
Sedgwick County Developmental Disability Organization	Case management; residential services; day services; supportive home care; respite care; night supports; medical alert rental; home modifications; family supports; wellness monitoring; communication devices for qualified persons with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities
KETCH- Kansas Elks Training Center for the Handicapped	Adult life skills training; work services; employment services; community living programs
Independent Living Resource Center, Inc	Housing; transportation; benefits; in-home supports; advocacy; independent living skills training; peer groups; medical equipment
Kansas Braille Transcription Institute Inc	Braille production; employment; services for sighted and blind
Counseling and Mediation Center	Psychological testing and evaluation
Catholic Charities, Inc	Adult day center
Rainbows United, Inc	After school and school in-service day care for children with disabilities; summer day camp; home care supports; early intervention; early childhood special education services; specialized foster care
Starkey, Inc	Skills development programs; employment services; life enrichment services; community living; case management; transportation services.
Cerebral Palsy Research Foundation of Kansas	Adult day services; case management; community service/assistive technology; employment services; wheelchair modification, repair, seating and job station modification clinic; job skills training
Goodwill Industries of Kansas, Inc	Targeted case management; community employment
Social Security Administration-Wichita	Administers Social Security Act programs; needs based programs
COMCARE of Sedgwick County	Adult and youth mental health services

Chart 5-Persons with Disabilities-Mental, Physical and Developmental

Alcohol and Drug Addiction	
Agency	Program and Services Offered
COMCARE Addiction Treatment Services	Outpatient Addiction treatment services; early intervention treatment; assessment and referral; crisis intervention; case management; adolescent and adult services
DCCCA, Inc.	Residential, intermediate, reintegration, and outpatient services; crisis intervention; assessment and referral; social detox; aftercare; case management; a Adult services
Center for Health and Wellness	Outpatient and Early intervention treatment services; assessment and referral; crisis intervention; case management; adult services
Mental Health Association of South Central KS	Addictions treatment programs for individuals, families, and group counseling
Miracles, Inc.	Outpatient and Early intervention treatment services; assessment and referral; crisis intervention; case management; adolescent and adult services
Knox Center, Inc.	Outpatient and Early intervention treatment services; assessment and referral; crisis intervention; case management; adolescent and adult services
Higher Ground-Tiyospaye	Outpatient and Early intervention treatment services; assessment and referral; crisis intervention; case management; adolescent and adult services
Union Rescue Mission	Christian centered classes for adult males
Atwishwir Institute	Residential, intermediate, reintegration, and outpatient services; crisis intervention; assessment and referral; adult services for men
Mirrors Inc.	Outpatient; assessment and referral services; crisis intervention; adult services
Hunter Health Clinic, Inc.	Outpatient services; assessment and referral; crisis intervention; case management; adult support services and programs
Valley Hope	Outpatient and crisis intervention services; assessment and referral; adult support services

Chart 6-Alcohol and Drug Addiction

Persons with HIV/AIDS	
Agency	Program and Services Offered
KU Wichita Adult Medicine	Primary medical services offered by medical school faculty and internal medicine residents; KUSM-W MPA HIV Program (KU School of Medicine Wichita Medical Practice Association HIV Program)
Hunter Health Clinic	Primary medical services; free HIV/AIDS testing
E.C. Tyree Health & Dental Clinic	Medical services to uninsured and low income families; adolescent and adult services and programs
Center for Health and Wellness	Community healthcare for adolescents and adults
Positive Directions	Free HIV testing and counseling for youth and adults
Harry Hynes Memorial Hospice	Inpatient care, symptom and pain management; in home care; education and videos
W.I.S.H- Wichita Initiative for Sexual Health	Testing, treatment, and therapy for STDs; education
Sedgwick County Health Department	Health screening, testing and counseling services
H.O.P.E Inc.	Provide housing; HIV/AIDS education; Prevention/Intervention; medical referrals; job and life skills training

Chart 7-Persons with HIV/AIDS

Public Housing Residents	
Agency	Programs and Services Offered
City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department	Provides rent subsidies and housing in City-owned property for low income persons and families; offers programs for home repair and first time home ownership programs; provides rent assistance for chronically homeless persons
Sedgwick County Housing Authority	Provide housing for individuals and families of extremely low to moderate incomes. Provides Section 8 rental assistance throughout the county.
Urban League of Kansas	HUD approved comprehensive housing counseling service
Wichita Habitat for Humanity Inc.	Builds homes and facilitates home ownership with low to moderate income families
Inter-Faith Ministries Housing Services	Housing for low income individuals and families
Mennonite Housing Rehabilitation Services Inc	Affordable rental units for low to moderate income families; home ownership training; credit counseling
US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Affordable housing search; assist in finding subsidized apartments in Kansas
Consumer Credit Counseling Service Inc.	Offers low cost budget counseling; debt repayment programs; money management; budgeting and credit use
Independent Living Resource Center Inc.	Tenant-landlord education; support services for accessibility modifications

Chart 8-Public Housing Residents

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The discharge policy or routine practice of the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) is to conduct a Phase II Home Plan Investigation with each person leaving prisons on parole. Prison Release Planners coordinate with inmates & parole officers to determine the most successful placement for each individual. There are several determining factors considered by Release Planners, Discharge Specialists and others involved in the multi-discipline team approach. Discharge options for KDOC parolees include: private residence, half-way houses, a non-HUD funded emergency shelter, nursing homes, motels, Oxford Houses, young adult group homes and faith based housing options.

The McKinney-Vento Act requires that state and local governments have policies and protocols in place to ensure that persons being discharged from publicly-funded institutions or systems of care are not discharged immediately into homelessness. According to the Wichita/Sedgwick County Continuum of

Care (CoC), the State of Kansas is in the developmental phase of establishing such protocols and systems. Currently, each provider follows state and federal regulations to ensure that hospital patients are not discharged into HUD funded programs. Wichita/Sedgwick County CoC and four other Kansas CoCs participate in the Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness which is working to create a discharge policy. At this time, the local CoCs have no authority to prevent patients from being discharged from publically funded or private health care facilities into homeless. The Wichita/Sedgwick County area currently has no publicly funded health care institutions. The local CoC also indicates that having limitations on health insurance coverage puts patients at risk of rapid discharge from hospitals. The CoC and the hospital staff are challenged with finding more secure long-term housing for discharged patients.

The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services and Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services have a policy that all individuals who are discharged from state funded institutions or systems of care, have housing options available to them so they are not discharged into homelessness. According to the CoC, in 2013 Kansas went from 1 to 3 managed care organizations responsible for overseeing Medicaid services. This change has made the discharge process more difficult to manage. There is currently a Discharge Planning Team working with the State Psychiatric Hospitals for discharge planning from mental health facilities. COMCARE's liaison to the state hospital arranges discharge housing for homeless persons in the CoC, including short-term transitional group home beds/apartments which allows time to obtain stable housing.

In 2012, statistics from the Kansas State Psychiatric Hospitals show that 4.7 percent or 120 people of the 4,249 persons discharged were reported as being discharged into homelessness. Of the total persons discharged, 30 percent were discharged to another facility and 65.3 percent were discharged to a private residence. In 2012, there were 144 persons in the Wichita/Sedgwick County area discharged to temporary destinations. Affordable housing is a barrier for extremely low and low income individuals in the area. Due to a lack of affordable housing, 75 persons were discharged to group home crisis beds while 6 people stayed in interim housing and 73 people went to emergency shelters.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Over the next year, the City of Wichita will consult with agencies in which serve non-homeless populations with special needs, and will work with them utilizing a variety of funding sources available to the City to address those needs. The Wichita Housing Authority has access to ROSS grant funds which are used to provide support services to the elderly and persons with disabilities who live in Public Housing facilities. In addition, the City is the local Community Action Program and as such has access to Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds. Those funds are programmed to provide support services for employment related needs for persons with and without disabilities. The City also

administers funds which come from a special tax on alcohol, and supports programs which serve persons with alcohol and/or drug addictions.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

See above

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Wichita does not have regulatory barriers to affordable housing. Although the City does not have policies which specifically promote or enhance the availability of affordable housing, it does offer incentives to encourage development within the central city, some of which have led to the construction of additional affordable housing.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The 2008 recession significantly and negatively impacted the economy in Wichita and the surrounding Sedgwick County. The recession caused a spike in unemployment which, according to the federal government's Bureau of Labor Statistics, reached almost 10 percent. Since its high in 2009, the unemployment rate has gradually declined to the point that it is now approaching pre-recession levels. Property taxes, which traditionally lag behind other economic indicators, continue to be comparatively low however. Nevertheless, there are finally signs of progress and an expansion in the local economy. Downtown Wichita, for example, is attracting private investment, with \$112 million in projects currently under construction or soon to begin. Residential real estate construction permit activity has recently shown some growth. Finally, the Current Conditions Index which is computed by the Center for Business Research and Economic Development at Wichita State University has gradually ticked upward since the second quarter of 2012. Measuring employment, unemployment rate, hours worked, and earnings, the Current Conditions Index provides a good snapshot of the local economy's overall health.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	844	1,061	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	17,201	21,304	13	14	1
Construction	7,141	8,953	6	6	0
Education and Health Care Services	24,929	32,270	20	21	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,834	8,640	5	6	1
Information	2,922	4,722	2	3	1
Manufacturing	27,508	23,943	22	16	-6
Other Services	4,159	5,229	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	7,921	11,032	6	7	1
Public Administration	314	284	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	17,809	23,734	14	15	1
Transportation and Warehousing	3,864	4,148	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	6,266	8,741	5	6	1
Total	127,712	154,061	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Workers), 2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	197,422
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	180,787
Unemployment Rate	8.43
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	26.43
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.59

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	38,954
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	8,409
Service	18,172
Sales and office	29,924
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	18,115
Production, transportation and material moving	13,204

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	151,278	88%
30-59 Minutes	18,207	11%
60 or More Minutes	3,348	2%
Total	172,833	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	13,997	1,938	7,987
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36,354	3,721	11,746
Some college or Associate's degree	47,289	3,565	10,476
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,445	1,631	6,835

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	514	1,804	2,092	3,638	3,702
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,834	5,251	4,212	6,925	4,839
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	12,291	13,003	12,889	26,022	14,346
Some college, no degree	12,970	13,969	11,056	23,227	9,482
Associate's degree	1,730	4,783	3,032	5,897	1,318
Bachelor's degree	3,468	11,563	9,830	17,615	5,053
Graduate or professional degree	217	3,910	4,133	9,278	3,867

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,138
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,812
Some college or Associate's degree	31,459
Bachelor's degree	44,013
Graduate or professional degree	55,369

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The city's principal industrial sector continues to be manufacturing, which accounts for 22 percent of area employment. Aircraft manufacturing has long dominated the local economy and, despite the problems caused by the 2008 recession, continues to play an important role in the economic health of the region. The importance of this economic sector is highlighted by the fact that the city and state offers tax breaks and other incentives to attract and retain aircraft manufacturers.

The service industry, most notably education and healthcare, is an increasingly important sector of the local economy. With more than 51,000 students, the Wichita Public Schools system is the largest school district in the state. The system's more than 6,000 teachers and support staff educate approximately 11 percent of all public school students in the state.

Wichita also has a number of well-regarded higher education institutions. With more than 14,500 students and 500 faculty members, Wichita State University is the largest of these institutions. Wichita also boasts two smaller liberal arts universities. Newman and Friends Universities each have between

3,000 and 4,000 students and employee more than 100 faculty members respectively. Wichita Area Technical College (WATC) has four campuses, including its main campus, located in the greater Wichita area. When combined with students taking its online courses, WATC has a total of almost 3,000 students with more than 100 faculty and instructors.

In addition to these institutions, Wichita is also home to a branch of the University of Kansas School of Medicine. KU School of Medicine—Wichita trains almost 200 medical students each year and has almost 150 full and part-time faculty members.

In total, the community's institutions of higher education had an enrollment of approximately 24,200 students during the fall 2013 semester. These institutions also employed about 1,400 full, part-time, and adjunct instructors during that period. All figures obtained directly from the institutions during January, 2014.

Healthcare is Wichita's second-largest industry, employing approximately 28,000 people locally. Since healthcare needs remain fairly consistent, regardless of the economy, this field was not subject to the same pressures that affected other industries in recent years. The Kansas Spine Hospital opened in 2004, as did a critical care tower at Wesley Medical Center. In July 2010, Via Christi Health, which is the largest provider of healthcare services in Kansas, opened a hospital that will serve the northwest area of Wichita and has future expansion plans which will bring additional jobs to the area.

Having begun with the discovery of rich oil reserves in the area during the early 20th century, natural resource production and cultivation continues to represent a major component of the city's economy. Industry leaders such as Koch Industries and Cargill, the two largest privately held companies in the United States, both operate headquarter facilities in Wichita and employee hundreds of workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

With the aid of a consultant, the Greater Wichita Economic Development Coalition—of which the City of Wichita is a member—has identified several areas of business related need. If the economy of Wichita and its surrounding communities is to continue growing, there must be a greater emphasis on regional cooperation and diversification through entrepreneurship. The consultant also identified several specific workforce and infrastructure needs, including more shovel-ready industrial sites and economic development funds, primarily in the form of cash for closing deals. Furthermore, there continues to be a need for job training. Although workplace training through the community's Workforce Boards and training centers has made significant strides preparing the area's workers for the technologically demanding jobs of tomorrow, there continues to be a skills gap.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect

job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Over the past year or so, there have been many public and private sector investments in the local economy. The City has committed to considerable investments in its downtown redevelopment and the K-96 interchange. In addition to this public investment, there has also been significant private investment as companies move to Wichita or expand existing operations. In the past twelve months, for example, NetApp, Starwood Hotels, and Triumph Aerospace Systems have all moved parts of their operations to Wichita. The moves represent a combined investment worth tens of millions of dollars and the community should benefit from hundreds of jobs created. The hope is that these efforts will spur additional business growth and result in further investment.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

Not surprising, given the size of the community and the nature of its economy, but Wichita has a diverse labor force. Employers increasingly seek highly skilled and well educated employees, something which the city's higher education institutions are well suited to provide. Nevertheless, there remain openings, particularly in manufacturing and the service industry, for less educated or skilled employees.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

A number of the area's institutions of higher education have well regarded workforce training and education programs. Butler Area Community College and Wichita Area Technical College offer such programs including the latter's National Center for Aviation Training. In addition to the higher education institutions, there are a number of Workforce centers that provide services, many free of charge. Historically, the City's Career Development Office also provided job training and employment assistance but it has been recently replaced by the Wichita Sedgwick County Community Action Partnership (WSSCAP). Although WSSCAP will now focus on helping families achieve self-sufficiency, the organization--and its community partners--will continue to offer training and employment assistance.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City of Wichita is a member of the South Central Kansas Economic Development District (SCKEDD). SCKEDD and its member communities participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). SCKEDD's Strategic Planning Committee has developed a mission statement and six goals for 2012. The mission and goals were developed to complement the strategic plans of the region's member counties.

In addition to the SCKEDD's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, the City of Wichita also participates in the Regional Economic Area Partnership of South Central Kansas (REAP). REAP received a Sustainable Communities Grant in 2013 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in order to create a long-term regional plan for ensuring the health and productivity of the local economy. The organization has formed a committee that is currently engaging stakeholders and preparing a report on maintaining a healthy and productive local economy.

Discussion

The Wichita Business Sector is comprised of several industries with manufacturing and education/health care services having the top percentage of workers at 22 and 20 percent respectively. Citizens in the community have expressed a need to see more job and/or skills training for employees and those seeking employment. A correlation exists between higher education and lower unemployment rates. The City will continue to partner with economic development initiatives that focus on increasing self-sufficiency while eliminating the cycle of poverty.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

When a unit has multiple housing problems, it usually means that it has two or more of the following conditions present: severe crowding, overcrowding, having a significant cost burden, and the lack of adequate plumbing or kitchen facilities. According to CPD Maps, areas with low income households that have any of the four aforementioned severe housing problems are spread throughout the City.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

According to HUD, a "concentration" or "minority concentration" occurs when a percentage of people in a particular race or ethnic group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of people in the category for the city as a whole. CPD Maps show a concentration of minority groups centrally located between West Street and Oliver Street. Within this low income area, African Americans are concentrated east of Interstate 135, between 29th Street North and East Central Avenue. Persons of Hispanic origin are located west of Interstate 135, north of West Central Avenue, and south of West 37th Street North. For further information, see CPD Maps under Needs Assessment 25-Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens- 91.205(b)(2).

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

The characteristics of the market in areas with concentrations of ethnic minorities or low-income families were identified in neighborhood assessments performed in 2009-2010. Those assessments found the following characteristics to be common in these areas: older housing stock; housing code violations; high rate of rental property; high percentage (60-70%) of youth receiving free or reduced lunches; high rates of larceny, theft and vandalism; and high rate of tax delinquencies. In addition, the majority of families are headed by a single parent and there is a high incidence of families below the area poverty level.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The areas which have been identified have benefited from City investments in infrastructure, including sidewalk repair, park facilities and infill housing development. The City's public housing stock is also located throughout the community in scattered site developments and thus provides affordable housing options for eligible families. Additionally, home repair funds have been designated for many of these areas. These funds help improve the quality of the housing stock and the lives of residents. Those investments have had desirable results but the need continues.

Non-City resources are also present in these areas which have numerous faith based facilities, public and private schools and neighborhood associations. Nonprofit agencies exist in these areas as well, providing a variety of social services, counseling, and outpatient medical care. The City will continue to coordinate all available resources to maximize the community's assets and partner with them to achieve desirable outcomes.

While these programs and agencies are listed as assets, their resources are not unlimited. Most are dependent upon public (government) or charitable donations. As a result, the City's partnership with them will be essential to the strengthening of the communities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Wichita introduced a concept for community development in the core area. The New Communities-Investing in People and Property program will focus federal and other resources in 4-6 block areas in the NRA or LIA, for a concentrated investment designed to make a visible difference. The strategy calls for the initiative to move to other areas once the area of concentration is complete. Other strategic opportunities will continue to be pursued as they are identified by City staff and/or its partners.

Strategic Plan

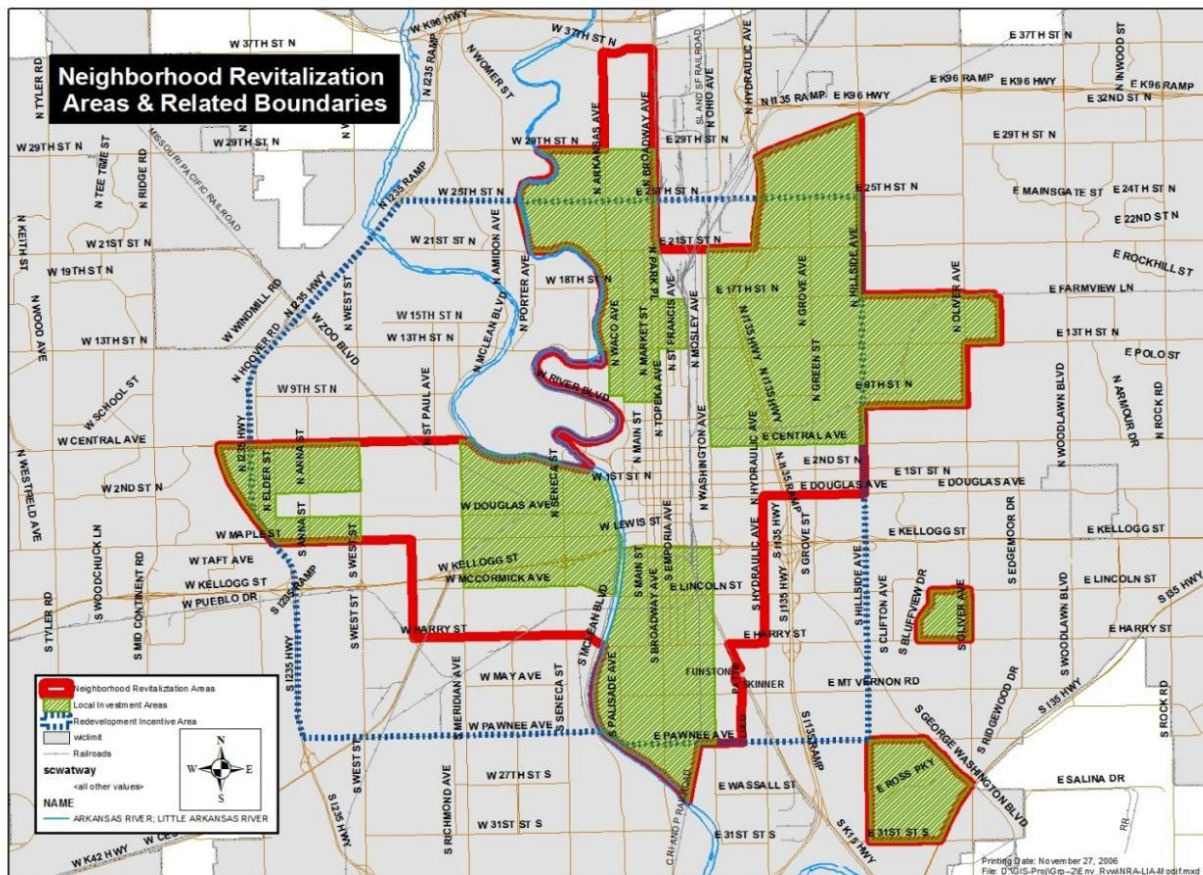
SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City will focus its resources in geographic and program areas that have been identified as having the greatest need. These priority areas include housing and public services. The Mission of the City of Wichita Consolidated Plan is to create communities of choice where:

- low to moderate income persons have safe, affordable housing;
- residents realize their full economic and personal potential; and
- neighborhoods are healthy, vibrant and provide quality goods and services.

The vision is that all Wichita communities have the same potential for growth and sustainability. This section of the Consolidated Plan outlines the City's five year strategic plan, its priority needs and objectives, anticipated resources, market conditions, barriers and hazards, public housing accessibility and involvement, institutional delivery structure, and how the City intends to monitor funding.



Neighborhood Revitalization Areas & Related Boundaries

Demographics for the Geographic Priority Areas			
Geographic Area	LOW/MOD	LOW/MOD UNIV	LOW/MOD PCT
Core Area NRA	42,986	65,820	65.30%
Planeview NRA	3,048	4,282	71.20%
Hilltop NRA	1,385	1,801	76.90%
Core Area LIA	31,328	46,569	67.30%
Planeview LIA	3,048	4,282	71.20%
Hilltop LIA	1,385	1,801	76.90%
RIA	51,980	85,795	60.60%
<i>The above data utilizes 2012 U.S. Census data for Population and Income.</i>			

Demographics for the Geographic Priority Areas

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

1	Area Name:	WICHITA NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION AREA
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	1/5/2004
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	

<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>The legal description of the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas/HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas encompasses 12,450 acres, or 19.45 square miles and has approximately 12.17 percent of the City. This includes three State Neighborhood Revitalization Areas/HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. It also includes seven Local Investment Areas. The approximate acreage of each Revitalization Area is as follow: Core Area-11,775 acres, Hilltop=145 acres, and Planeview-530 acres.</p> <p>The Neighborhood Revitalization Area (NRA) is described as beginning at the intersection of 37th Street North and Broadway; thence west to Arkansas Avenue; thence south along Arkansas Avenue to 29th Street; thence west to the east back of the Little Arkansas River; thence south along the east bank of the Little Arkansas Rivers to the confluence of the Little and Big Arkansas Rivers; thence westerly along the south bank of the Big Arkansas River to its intersection with Meridian and Central; thence west along Central to the east edge of the Big Ditch; thence south along the east edge of the Big Ditch to Maple Avenue; thence east along Maple Avenue to its intersection with Sheridan Avenue; thence south along Sheridan Avenue to its intersection with Harry Street; thence east along Harry Street to the Arkansas River; thence south along the east bank of the Arkansas River to the former Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway; thence northeast along the former Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway to Pawnee Avenue; thence east along Pawnee Avenue to Lulu Avenue; thence north to Skinner Street; thence west along Skinner Street to Pattie Avenue; thence north along Pattie Avenue to Funston Street; thence east along Funstone Street to Southeast Boulevard; thence northwest along Southeast Boulevard to Harry Street; thence east along Harry Street to Hydraulic Avenue; thence north along Hydraulic Avenue to Douglas Avenue; thence east along Douglas Avenue to Hillside Avenue; thence north along Hillside Avenue to 8th Street; thence east along 8th Street extended to Oliver; thence north along Oliver to 13th Street; thence east along 13th Street to Old Manor; thence north along Old Manor to Kensington; thence west on Kensington Pinecrest; thence north on Pinecrest to Burlington Northern Railroad Track; thence west along the Burlington Northern Railroad Track to Olver; thence north along Oliver to 17th to Hillside Avenue; thence north along Hillsdie to the Union Pacific Railroad Track:</p>
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	<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>The governing body of the City of Wichita has determined that the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas meet three conditions as described in K.S.A 12-17.115(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A predominance of dilapidated buildings; -deteriorated infrastructure and structures; and/or -buildings or improvements of significance that should be preserved or restored. <p>The City has determined that the rehabilitation, conservation and redevelopment of such areas are necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas and the municipality as a whole.</p>
	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Neighborhood Revitalization area was developed to concurrently meet the statutory requirements of the State Neighborhood Revitalization Act and the regulatory requirements of the HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies. This area is identified by the substantial number of deteriorated or dilapidated buildings or improvements, defective or inadequate streets, incompatible land uses, faulty lot layout, deterioration of site or other improvements which substantially impair or retard the sound growth of the city</p> <p>The consultation and citizen participation process indicates a need for continuous comprehensive approaches to address the economic developmental needs by way of innovative programs in the economically disadvantaged areas or neighborhoods. Innovative programs and strategies must be primarily residential and contain a high percentage of low and moderate-income households.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The needs identified in this target area are aligned with those addressed in the City's 2014-2015 One Year Action Plan. There is still a need for decent affordable housing, neighborhood improvement projects, crime prevention, jobs and job training, health insurance and access to health care, homeless solutions, youth programming, and transit improvements.</p>

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The loss of population and businesses in previous decades from the mature parts of the City has resulted in an erosion of property values, disinvestment and physical decline. The adoption of multiple neighborhood plans along with others that are being developed and financial incentive programs within the Neighborhood Revitalization Area and the Local Investment Area has spurred some reinvestment. Stability for this area will continue to rely heavily on the status of the City's economy.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The trend of decreasing HUD assistance continue to pose a major challenge for the City of Wichita in responding to increasing needs of income eligible residents. As budgets decrease, funding for infrastructure, housing, and social programs for low to moderate-income populations have been reduced significantly.
2	Area Name:	LOCAL INVESTMENT AREA
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	1/5/2004
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Locally defined neighborhoods or areas located within State Neighborhood Revitalization Areas and HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas where federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds can be concentrated to have a significant visual impact on specific areas. The Local Investment Area (LIA) includes the neighborhoods of Orchard Breeze, Planeview, Hilltop, North Central, Northwest, Delano, and South Central.

	<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>The City's Comprehensive Plan identifies and generally defines the conditions of these selected areas as Areas of Revitalization and Areas of Reestablishment. These areas may be experiencing some decline, however good market and development opportunities exist.</p> <p>These neighborhoods may also have severely deteriorating areas in which market conditions have changed enough that little reinvestment is occurring, people are moving out faster than they are moving in, and in some cases, land use is in transition from the original use to other uses. Revitalization of these areas will require attention to address physical, social, and economic concerns.</p>
	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Local Investment Area was developed to concurrently meet the statutory requirements of the State Neighborhood Revitalization Act and the regulatory requirements of the HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies. This area is identified by the substantial number of deteriorated or dilapidated buildings or improvements, defective or inadequate streets, incompatible land uses, faulty lot layout, deterioration of site or other improvements which substantially impair or retard the sound growth of the city</p> <p>The consultation and citizen participation process indicates a need for continuous comprehensive approaches to address the economic developmental needs by way of innovative programs in the economically disadvantaged areas or neighborhoods. Innovative programs and strategies must be primarily residential and contain a high percentage of low and moderate-income households.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The needs identified in this target area are aligned with those addressed in the City's 2014-2015 One Year Action Plan. There is still a need for decent affordable housing, neighborhood improvement projects, crime prevention, jobs and job training, health insurance and access to health care, homeless solutions, youth programming, and transit improvements.</p>

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The loss of population and businesses in previous decades from the mature parts of the City has resulted in an erosion of property values, disinvestment and physical decline. The adoption of multiple neighborhood plans along with others that are being developed and financial incentive programs within the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas and the Local Investment Area has spurred some reinvestment. The stability of this area will continue to rely on the status of the City's economy.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The trend of decreasing HUD assistance continues to pose a major challenge for the City of Wichita in responding to increasing needs of income eligibility residents. Unfortunately, as a result of these ongoing decreases, funding for infrastructure, housing, and social programs to benefit the low to moderate-income populations is being scaled back significantly.
3	Area Name:	REDEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE AREA
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	7/1/2000
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Redevelopment Initiative Area (RIA) begins at East 25th Street North and North Hillside Avenue; thence south along Hillside Avenue to East Pawnee Avenue; thence west along East Pawnee Avenue; thence westerly along West Pawnee Avenue; thence north along I-235 Highway; thence west on West 25th Street North to the point of beginning.

	<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>The City's Comprehensive Plan identifies and generally defines the conditions of these selected areas as Areas of Revitalization and Areas of Reestablishment. These areas may be experiencing some decline , however good market and development opportunities exist. These neighborhoods may also have severely deteriorating areas in which market conditions have changed enough that little reinvestment is occurring, people are moving out faster than they are moving in, and in some cases, land use is in transition from the original use to other uses. Revitalization of these areas will require attention to address physical, social, and economic concerns.</p>
	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The Neighborhood Revitalization area was developed to concurrently meet the statutory requirements of the State Neighborhood Revitalization Act and the regulatory requirements of the HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies. This area is identified by the substantial number of deteriorated or dilapidated buildings or improvements, defective or inadequate streets, incompatible land uses, faulty lot layout, deterioration of site or other improvements which substantially impair or retard the sound growth of the city</p> <p>The consultation and citizen participation process indicates a need for continuous comprehensive approaches to address the economic developmental needs by way of innovative programs in the economically disadvantaged areas or neighborhoods. Innovative programs and strategies must be primarily residential and contain a high percentage of low and moderate-income households.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The needs identified in this target area are aligned with those addressed in the City's 2014-2015 One Year Action Plan. There is still a need for decent affordable housing, neighborhood improvement projects, crime prevention, jobs and job training, health insurance and access to health care, homeless solutions, youth programming, and transit improvements.</p>

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The loss of population and businesses in previous decades from the mature parts of the City has resulted in an erosion of property values, disinvestment and physical decline. The adoption of multiple neighborhood plans along with others that are being developed and financial incentive programs within the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas and the Local Investment Area has spurred some reinvestment. The stability of this area will continue to rely on the status of the City's economy.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The trend of decreasing HUD assistance continues to pose a major challenge for the City of Wichita in responding to increasing needs of income eligibility residents. Unfortunately, as a result of these ongoing decreases, funding for infrastructure, housing, and social programs to benefit the low to moderate-income populations is being scaled back significantly.

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA).

The City has designated several geographic areas for the investment. These areas are reflected in the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas and Related Boundaries map. Programs funded under the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan will primarily occur in the Neighborhood Revitalization Areas (NRA) outlined in red on the map. This area was first designated by the City in its 2004-2008 Consolidated Plan and was identified based on 2000 Census data. The City will continue to target its resources in this area due to the continued needs based not only on demographics, but also on the condition of housing and infrastructure, and the potential for economic development. Although the City has made progress in revitalizing portions of the target neighborhoods, the overall redevelopment plan is one which will require multi-year funding and focus.

When appropriate to demonstrate a greater visual impact, smaller areas may be targeted, including those in the Local Investment Areas (green shaded areas on the map).

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Safe Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Home Repair New Housing Development (single/multi-family) Homebuyer Assistance Rental Housing Repair
	Description	Provide home repair, new housing development, homebuyers assistance and rental housing development and/or repair.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Provide home repair, new housing development, homebuyers assistance and rental housing development and/or repair.
2	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Stabilization
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Boarded Up House Program
	Description	Sidewalks, dangerous building demolition, neighborhood clean-up, and park improvements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Sidewalks, dangerous building demolition, neighborhood clean-up, and park improvements.
3	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing First Homeless Assistance (Shelters) Rapid Re-Housing Homeless Prevention Women's Services
	Description	Assist with outreach; implement evidence based prevention and intervention programs; emergency and transitional housing services; provide affordable housing options
	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing First program, Rapid Re-housing, Prevention, and Homeless Assistance
4	Priority Need Name	Non Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Office of Community Engagement Training and Employment Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention
	Description	Economic Development, Office of Community Engagement, Employment and Training, and Youth Enrichment and Crime prevention services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic Development, Office of Community Engagement, Employment and Training, and Youth Enrichment and Crime prevention services.

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Based on responses to citizen surveys, the City's populations in greatest needs for affordable housing are the working poor, homeless families and single parent families. These findings are repeated in data from the local school district which reports large numbers of homeless children, many of whom are from families where one or both parents are working but unable to afford decent housing. The companion need to affordable housing is jobs that pay a sufficient wage to enable working families to rent or purchase stable, safe housing.

In addition, community and economic development needs appear as a high priority in citizen survey responses relative to neighborhood stability. Survey results indicate that citizens believe stable communities begin with well-kept properties, close proximity of retail stores for shopping, and neighborhoods where the majority of residents are homeowners.

The key to achieving these goals for working and homeless populations is access to jobs which offer wages sufficient to afford housing and related costs. The strategic plan will attempt to address these priority areas with funds available through the Consolidated Plan and other community resources which can be leveraged.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Decrease in income with a rise in rent; number of persons experiencing homelessness or who are at-risk for homelessness; number of affordable units available that meet the need of persons earning at 0 -30% of AMI; cost burden of renters of renters at low to moderate income levels
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Human service providers/other special needs advocacy groups use needs assessments to determine what type of assistance is needed.
New Unit Production	The market show low income buyers are having difficulty accessing credit, foreclosures, and the labor market
Rehabilitation	Need for lead based paint hazardous; special needs of elderly and low income households; financial restraints for households with substandard housing conditions
Acquisition, including preservation	Vacancies of housing units resulting from foreclosures create opportunities for acquisition including preservation for future affordable and suitable housing.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The priorities and goals outlined in this document are based on assumption about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. In all cases, the City of Wichita has used the presumption of level-funding of each program at Federal Fiscal Year 2013 levels as outlined below. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas, the priorities, goals, and planned activities are subject to change.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,679,109	0	25,000	2,704,109	0	Funds will be used to advance priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,238,857	0	0	1,238,857	0	Funds will be used to advance priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	225,915	0	0	225,915	0	Funds will be used to advance priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)- The City will partner with groups in the Public Services category to fund programs so that CDBG is not the sole source of funding. Housing activities we will take advantage of state resources to address lead based paint issues.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)- The City will continue to provide development subsidies for residential developments which will make it possible for developers to access non-government funds to complete their financing needs. These housing development activities will generate leveraged funds in the form of construction loans. Additionally, the down payment and closing costs assistance will realize a significant leveraged amount from the mortgage loan that the buyer will access.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)-The City will require contracting agencies to provide matching funds. Other match requirements will be met with in-kind support from City staff whose salaries are funded with sources other than ESG funds.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City owns several properties within the jurisdiction which are currently on the market. The City may, however, consider turning these into low-income rental housing if they cannot be sold.

The City's public housing inventory will continue to address affordable housing needs. Other City-owned property will be reviewed as opportunities arise, to increase the stock of affordable housing.

Discussion

In addition to financial resources available through the Consolidated Plan, the City of Wichita also values its partnerships with community agencies who likewise bring resources, knowledge and experience to bear on addressing community development, housing and social service needs. Additionally the City of Wichita is uniquely positioned as the Community Action Program for Wichita and Sedgwick County, which makes Community Services Block Grant funds available to complement programs funded through the Consolidated Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Housing & Community Services Department	Departments and agencies	Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities	Other
United Way of the Plains, Inc.	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Institutional Delivery System that is in place in Wichita is sufficient to meet current needs. However should needs increase significantly and gaps emerge, all community stakeholders will be engaged in addressing such gaps. That is most likely to occur in programs which rely on federal funding. The ideal proactive strategy to prevent a decline in services due to federal funding reductions is to identify alternate, permanent sources of non-federal funds for program maintenance and operations.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X		X
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Wichita homeless services continuum includes temporary emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing services for homeless persons. These programs have unique options for individual men, women and families with children throughout the shelter network. Permanent housing is provided through a Housing First program which follows the national model of placing chronically homeless persons in housing with few prerequisites. Prevention is an important component of the homeless services network and funding from the Emergency Solutions Grant supports this strategy. Outreach is also a component of the delivery system with two programs of note. The Wichita Police Department operates a Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) which works to establish trust relationships with homeless persons who are on the street (under bridges, etc.) with the ultimate goal of connecting them with housing and other supportive resources. The Wichita Children's Home Street Outreach Services (SOS) seeks to identify and provide safe alternatives for teens and young adults who are on the street without safe housing options.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Strengths

- Coordination of services between City and County offices
- More effective data reporting as a result of tracked services through HMIS
- A variety of support services to provide individualized responses to the unique needs of the homeless population

Gaps

- Affordable housing options
- Increased need for dependable transportation operating outside of normal business hours
- Increased need for shelter/bed space for victims of domestic violence, individuals in detox, and the homeless
- Programs to help individuals move from poverty to self-sufficiency

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City will continue to participate in a variety of community discussions to address gaps in services to benefit the entire community and persons who have special needs. The following is a list of several of those community-wide initiatives:

- Wichita Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
- Metropolitan Transportation Plan
- South Central Kansas Prosperity Initiative (via REAP Sustainability grant)
- Wichita/Sedgwick County Comprehensive Plan – Community Investments
- Continuum of Care

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Home Repair	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,142,000 HOME: \$70,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit Other: 275 Other
2	New Housing Development (single/multi-family)	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	HOME: \$550,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 11 Household Housing Unit
3	Homebuyer Assistance	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	HOME: \$319,972	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted
4	Rental Housing Repair	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	No funding in 2014	Goal will be determined by amount of revenue from loan repayments.
5	Housing First	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	CDBG: \$68,500 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$10,000	64 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Homeless Assistance (Shelters)	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$135,166	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Day Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted
7	Rapid Re-Housing	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$54,370	Homelessness Prevention: 28 Persons Assisted
8	Homeless Prevention	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$18,124	Homelessness Prevention: 18 Persons Assisted
9	Women's Services	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	CDBG: \$250,000 ESG: \$38,942	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 400 Persons Assisted
10	Boarded Up House Program	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Neighborhood Stabilization	HOME: \$125,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit
11	Office of Community Engagement	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Non Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$385,000	5000 individuals involved in community engagement activities
12	Training and Employment	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Non Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$250,000	Jobs created/retained: 125 Jobs
13	Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Non Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$125,000	4000 Youth served

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Home Repair
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of household assisted
2	Goal Name	New Housing Development (single/multi-family)
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of new housing units to be developed during the program year.
3	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of income-eligible homebuyers to be assisted
4	Goal Name	Rental Housing Repair
	Goal Description	No funding provided in 2014. Goal will be determined by amount of revenue from loan repayments.
5	Goal Name	Housing First
	Goal Description	The details of this goal depict the anticipated number of persons to be housed. Other funding sources-City and County Funds totaling \$191,368 from each funding source.
6	Goal Name	Homeless Assistance (Shelters)
	Goal Description	The goal depicts the anticipated numbers of persons to be sheltered by funding programs. Agencies are required to provide one-to-one match.
7	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal Description	The details of this goal depict the anticipated number of persons to be housed. The one-to-one match is achieved with a combination of agency and City resources.
8	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The details of this goal depict the anticipated number of persons needing assistance. Agencies are required to provide one-to-one match.
9	Goal Name	Women's Services
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of persons receiving assistance.

10	Goal Name	Boarded Up House Program
	Goal Description	The details of the goal depict the anticipated number of housing units to be constructed, which eliminates a blighted vacant structure.
11	Goal Name	Office of Community Engagement
	Goal Description	The goal is to ensure that community residents have accurate and timely information so that they can become involved in solving problems in their community and in designing new initiatives.
12	Goal Name	Training and Employment
	Goal Description	The details of this goal reflect the number of youth employed.
13	Goal Name	Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention
	Goal Description	The details of this goal will reflect the number of youth participating in Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention activities.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City of Wichita administers three programs which serve extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families.

The Wichita Housing Authority (WHA) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program administers approximately 2,500 vouchers. At the end of 2013 there were 2,244 extremely low income and 607 low income families utilizing vouchers. It is anticipated that the program will continue to provide vouchers at this ratio of extremely and low income families.

At the end of 2013, the Wichita Housing Authority Public Housing program housed 386 extremely low and 143 low income families in its 578 housing units. It is anticipated that that housing pattern will continue in future years.

The City/County Housing First program provides rent and utility assistance and case management to place chronically homeless persons in permanent rental housing. The program uses the 2003 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of chronic homelessness which is: an individual or family who has: a disabling condition and been continuously homeless for at least one year or had at

least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Funding is projected to house a maximum of 64 persons at any given time, and both governmental entities indicate continuing support for the program.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The City of Wichita Housing & Community Services Department is not required to increase the number of accessible units required by Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Wichita Housing Authority (WHA) has a Tenant Advisory Board (TAB) that meets every other month. Members are tenants of Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program clients. When TAB membership wanes through attrition, WHA mails a flyer describing the benefits and responsibilities of TAB membership. Any interested person can send an application to the WHA where staff evaluates the application to verify the applicant is in good standing with WHA. Applicants who are in good standing are forwarded to the TAB president and are voted on by the Board.

The TAB contributes to the development of the Annual Agency Plan, the Five Year Agency Plan, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan, and/or the Public Housing Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy. The TAB must approve agency plans and policy changes before staff takes the documents and recommendations to the Wichita Housing Authority Board (WHAB) for approval. The WHAB consists of the City Mayor and City Council Members plus a Public Housing tenant or Housing Choice Voucher recipient.

WHA has two high-rise apartment buildings, Greenway Manor and McLean Manor, designated for elderly tenants. Each building has a resident council that strives to engage residents living in the building in social activities designed to improve the quality of life and allow them to age in a healthy way. Each council receives a budget from the operating subsidy HUD allocates to the WHA. The councils also generate their own general fund budget from vending machine revenues and internal fund raising.

The WHA also has a Resident Opportunity Self Sufficiency (ROSS) grant from HUD that pays for a service coordinator through a contract with the Central Plains Area Agency on Aging. The coordinator works on behalf of the tenants residing in Greenway Manor, McLean Manor, Rosa Gragg, and Bernice Hutcherson apartment communities. The coordinator funding has been available to the WHA since 2006.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

The City of Wichita Housing & Community Services Department has not been designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Wichita does not have regulatory barriers to affordable housing. Although the City does not have policies which specifically promote or enhance the availability of affordable housing, it does offer incentives to encourage development within the central city, some of which have led to the construction of additional affordable housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

No such strategies are planned since there are no known regulatory barriers.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

There are several outreach efforts underway to assess the needs of homeless persons. In 2012 the Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordination Team added an additional PATH (Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness) provider resulting in two agencies conducting PATH street outreach. PATH provides funding to conduct street outreach to literally homeless adults with serious mental illness. Street outreach services funded by Runaway and Homeless Youth Act locate homeless youth/young adults and conducts National Safe Place rescues 24/7 Outreach takes place in a variety of community locations including the Opportunity Zone (OZ, which is a daytime drop in center for youth) and the Homeless Resource Center (daytime shelter for adults).

The Wichita school district Homeless Liaisons identify homeless children in the school system and connect them to services. VA Homeless Services conduct outreach to connect homeless veterans and their families to mainstream veteran-related resources. Outreach staff travel throughout Sedgwick County providing supplies (e.g. back packs, food, water, hygiene items) as tools of engagement, often at the request of community members. Work of the outreach staff is critical to the Coordinated Assessment/Screening System (CASS) process and will collect baseline information. This information will, in turn, serve as the basis for engaging local homeless persons and introducing them to the appropriate services. The annual Point-In-Time count also includes a service event designed to offer unsheltered homeless health care and other essential services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

One of the Continuum of Care (CoC) Strategic Planning Objectives is for 65 percent or more of persons who leave CoC-funded transitional housing to move into permanent housing.

This goal may prove to be difficult due to the lack of affordable, accessible permanent housing. The City will continue to offer Housing Choice voucher options to assist with the affordability of housing for people with low-incomes who are homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless due to low-income. Efforts will also continue to identify and work with area property owners and/or managers to increase access to permanent housing for homeless persons who have barriers, such as criminal history, poor housing and/or credit history, or symptoms of mental illness. The City will continue to emphasize its partnerships with homeless service providers and help educate housing providers about the support available for persons receiving services from Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care providers.

In 2013, the community intensified its focus on rapid re-housing programs for persons who are homeless. Developing programs designed to expedite access to affordable permanent housing will help reduce the length of time spent in emergency shelters while also reducing the personal toll

homelessness has on individuals and families. The City has agreed to partner with local providers in promoting the goal of more rapid re-housing.

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Strategic Plan includes a relatively stable goal for the number of beds available for people experiencing chronic homelessness. During the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan timeframe, the community's objective for the number of permanent housing beds for persons who are chronically homeless is projected to increase from the current 191 beds to 192 beds in the next 12-months. Within the next 5 years CoC indicates a need for 193 beds designated for persons who are chronically homeless. In ten years, the CoC anticipates a need for 195 beds to be designated for chronically homeless persons. The CoC's short term plan for increasing the number of beds designated for persons who are chronically homeless includes the reallocation of two existing transitional housing programs to new permanent housing programs for persons who are chronically homeless, the coordination with the Robert J. Dole Veterans Administration Medical Center for VASH voucher program, TECH (Taskforce to End Chronic Homelessness Oversight Committee) for periodic plan review, and the Housing First program which allocates funds for housing expenses.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The City of Wichita, the CoC, and the community of partners have recommended and/or adopted several strategies designed to prevent homelessness for veterans, families, youth and the chronically homeless and/or reduce the time they experience homelessness. Some of these strategies include:

- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless individuals and families
- Address barriers of accessing and/or maintaining housing for persons experiencing chronic homelessness
- Maximize resources to support needed changes to the CoC system
- Increase housing options for homeless veterans including those with families
- Increase access to income among homeless veterans
- Increase the percentage of veterans moving to permanent housing
- Promote community collaboration and education designed to end homelessness among veterans
- Increase outreach for homeless veterans
- Decrease the number of homeless household with children
- Increase opportunities for families to obtain and maintain employment
- Advance health and housing stability for youth aging out of the systems, such as foster care
- Maintain and maximize current permanent housing

- Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing
- Increase percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing
- Maintain and maximize appropriate use of Transitional Housing Program
- Increase affordable and suitable housing for hard to place populations
- Increase percentage of persons employed at exit from CoC programs
- Increase percentage of funding that supports medication management and addiction recovery services to help maintain housing stability for those with mental health and/or drug/alcohol issues that prevent access to permanent housing
- Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homeless who have frequent contact with hospitals
- Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness who have frequent contact with the criminal justice system
- Provide sufficient resources to support the CoC system
- Ensure consistency and create mutually beneficial goals and strategies among other local and state Ten Year Plans to End Homelessness

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The City of Wichita and the Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care Team (WSC-CCCT) maintains contact with agencies responsible for preparing discharge plans for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or systems of care. When necessary, resources are provided or recommended to help those who are discharged in order to avoid becoming homeless. The following is a list of agencies providing assistance for this population:

- VA Homeless Services
- Options Kings Treatment and Miracles
- Contractual partners
- COMCARE SOAR trainers
- Housing specialists
- CoC providers
- Wichita Workforce Alliance
- Faith-based providers
- Community stakeholders
- Wichita Police Department
- Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department

- COMCARE of Sedgwick County
- HUD CoC Grantee Support Committee
- CIMS-HMIS Advisory Committee
- HMIS Lead Agency
- WHSC
- TECH Oversight Committee
- Homeless Young Adult Coalition
- Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness
- UWP Laid-Off Workers Centers
- Center of Hope Rent Assistance

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City of Wichita will continue to ensure that recipients of its services have access to housing which is lead safe. The City will achieve this in the following ways.

Home repair projects will either have risk assessments performed prior to construction, or all work contracts will “presume lead.” Home repair and emergency assistance projects with a cost of \$5,000 or less are subject to homeowner notification and will be designed to minimize the disturbance of presumed lead-based paint surfaces. Trained workers and safe work practices will be utilized in all projects involving the disturbance of paint. Appropriate clearance inspections and reports will be obtained if necessary. Projects with costs between \$5,000 and \$25,000 are subject to homeowner notification, renovation by trained and qualified workers, temporary relocation of household members and clearance testing. Program staff are licensed Risk Assessors and receive training as necessary to maintain certifications. Regardless of the amount of work performed, all homeowners receive the “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” and “Renovate Right” booklets.

The City of Wichita was included in a successful grant application which was submitted by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to enhance lead elimination activities. Grant funds from KDHE are available for CDBG-funded home repairs, specifically related to lead based paint. It represents a partnership between the City and KDHE in which information on City-funded repair projects below the lead-paint threshold, is shared with local KDHE staff. As a result, homeowners receive assistance beyond what would have been available without the grant. That program is scheduled to end in 2014 but KDHE staff plan to apply for continued funding.

The City also funds a free paint program and requires recipients of paint grants, to view a video endorsed by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, entitled “Don’t Spread Lead.”

When homes are purchased with HOME funds, realtors are required to provide buyers with a copy of the standard lead-based paint disclosure form and booklet. The City also developed a Contract Addendum that is used in connection with the City’s down payment and closing cost assistance program. The Addendum advises buyers and sellers that the City’s funds are subject to the lead paint regulations, that the City presumes lead-based paint is present in structures built before 1978, and that such structures will be inspected by the City for signs of deteriorated paint. The seller will be required to correct deficiencies and to obtain the required clearance inspections prior to closing.

Housing Authority-owned properties are lead-safe and therefore tenants placed in Public Housing are assured of a lead-safe living environment. Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher holders are also assured of a lead safe environment through the required property inspections. Prior to issuance of a payment agreement with a landlord, properties are inspected and must meet Housing Quality Standards. As an additional precaution, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program also cross references its units with

units where children have been identified as having elevated blood levels (EBL) by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Home repair and renovation programs are often utilized by persons living in older homes. Older homes have an increased chance of having lead-based paint present. Each of the City's housing programs is subject to the actions listed in this plan, to reduce or eliminate lead paint hazards and the incidence of lead poisoning

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The actions listed above are addressed in housing policies and procedures. The plan for addressing lead-based paint hazards include:

- Distributing materials regarding the hazards of lead-based paint in addition to housing program materials
- Inspection for lead-based paint before rehabilitation or renovations is to occur by a trained lead-based inspector from the City, County, or by a private contractor.

All of the programs the City is involved with are required to take into account the possible presence of lead based paint and take the necessary precautions to reduce the risk of exposure for participating families.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

In 2013 the City of Wichita Housing & Community Services Department launched a new initiative designed to prepare families in public housing or with Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, to become self-sufficient. The Individual Family Development program is an initiative of the Wichita Sedgwick County Community Action Partnership (WSCCAP) which receives Community Services Block Grant funds as the area Community Action Program (CAP). The Individual Family Development program will provide participating families with a variety of individualized support services as they participate in training and job placement programs offered in the community. This program is modeled after the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Center for Family Economic Success, and will support the Consolidated Plan by providing a means by which low income persons can become self-sufficient and less reliant on public subsidies. This strategy is being implemented using a dual generational approach. Youth from the City's public housing are offered a variety of summer jobs and are compensated using CDBG funds. The youth program includes an emphasis on and incentives for, saving for the future. Parents will be offered opportunities to participate in a series of workshops and case management activities designed to improve their income levels through savings and asset building, with the goal of economic stability with little or no publicly funded support programs. This initiative will also be supported by the Community Action Agency and the Community Services Block Grant funds which are administered as a part of the City Housing and Community Services Department.

Families in Housing Authority programs are documented to be at 80 percent or below the area median income, with a majority below 50 percent. Included in these families are those who represent generations of poverty and in some cases, generations of families who live in subsidized housing.

This will be major anti-poverty strategy for the City during the period of this Consolidated Plan although it may be enhanced as new resources are identified so that as many families as possible will have an increased motivation to end the cycle of poverty, achieve family-centered development goals and reduce their reliance on public assistance.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The Wichita Sedgwick County Community Action Partnership is a division of the Housing & Community Services Department and is a part of program planning and implementation of department programs designed to reduce or eliminate poverty among department clients, and others in the community. The WSCCAP will serve the same low-income clients of the City's Housing Authority programs. The Department's affordable housing and anti-poverty strategies are complementary and both support the Department's larger mission to serve the citizens and neighborhoods of Wichita.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Community Development Block Grant funded programs are monitored in several ways. The Housing & Community Services Department's Community Investment staff carefully review external audit documents submitted by subrecipients in the initial application for funding and make note of any irregularities which must be addressed prior to entering into a funding agreement. City contracts with subrecipients for annual funding include performance measures which require submission of monthly reports on progress toward meeting those goals. City staff reviews all performance and expenditure reports monthly, and a desk audit is conducted following the second quarter for each subrecipient. The desk audit includes review of program accomplishments, expenditures, and support documentation.

Comprehensive on-site monitoring takes place in the following situations, at a minimum:

- Within the first year for every new subrecipient
- During any year when a subrecipient fails to take recommended corrective action on two consecutive desk audits
- During the program year for all projects which are at high risk as indicated by risk assessment score
- For any program receiving continuing funds which did not have an on-site monitoring visit during the prior year

A written summary is provided to the subrecipients following each desk or on-site monitoring audit performed during the year. The summary includes progress towards accomplishment of performance measures, timeliness of expenditures, timeliness of reporting, and any other concerns identified, as well as information concerning availability of technical support or assistance.

The HOME Investment Partnerships program monitoring plan includes annual on-site monitoring of all HOME-funded rental projects during the applicable affordability periods. Homeownership projects receiving HOME program assistance for purchase and/or rehabilitation/construction are subject to mortgage liens which are filed with the Register of Deeds of Sedgwick County to guarantee the required affordability period. And finally, during the development process, HOME staff monitors construction progress in order to ensure the validity of reimbursement requests submitted for payment. Such payment requests are also reviewed to confirm that specific costs are eligible for HOME funding. Construction projects are also monitored by the City's Office of Central Inspection to ensure compliance with applicable building codes.

The City of Wichita is committed to ensuring that funds are utilized to meet HUD national objectives and local goals and mission. This monitoring plan will provide that assurance for the fifth program year. Internal controls have been designed to ensure adequate segregation of duties. The City of Wichita's Department of Housing & Community Services prepares agreements for activities supported by CDBG and establishes financial accounts. Invoices are monitored for compliance with the approved spending plan and federal regulations. The Department of Housing & Community Services administers the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) to create drawdowns. The Department is also primarily responsible for setting up and administering activities.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The priorities and goals outlined in this document are based on assumption about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. In all cases, the City of Wichita has used the presumption of level-funding of each program at Federal Fiscal Year 2014 levels as outlined below. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas, the priorities, goals, and planned activities are subject to change.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,679,109	0	25,000	2,704,109	0	Funds will be used to advance priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,238,857	0	0	1,238,857	0	Funds will be used to advance priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	225,915	0	0	225,915	0	Funds will be used to advance priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)- The City will partner with groups in the Public Services category to fund programs so that CDBG is not the sole source of funding. Housing activities will take advantage of state resources to address lead based paint issues.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)- The City will continue to provide development subsidies for residential developments which will make it possible for developers to access non-government funds to complete their financing needs. These housing development activities will generate leveraged funds in the form of construction loans. Additionally, the down payment and closing costs assistance will realize a significant leveraged amount from the mortgage loan that the buyer will access.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)-The City will require contracting agencies to provide matching funds. Other match requirements will be met with in-kind support from City staff whose salaries are funded with sources other than ESG funds.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City owns several properties within the jurisdiction which are currently on the market. The City may, however, consider turning these into low-income rental housing if they cannot be sold. The City's public housing inventory will continue to address affordable housing needs. Other City-owned property will be reviewed as opportunities arise, to increase the stock of affordable housing.

Discussion

In addition to financial resources available through the Consolidated Plan, the City of Wichita also values its partnerships with community agencies who likewise bring resources, knowledge and experience to bear on addressing community development, housing and social service needs. Additionally the City of Wichita is uniquely positioned as the Community Action Program for Wichita and Sedgwick County, which makes Community Services Block Grant funds available to complement programs funded through the Consolidated Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Home Repair	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,142,000 HOME: \$70,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit Other: 275 Households Assisted
2	New Housing Development (single/multi-family)	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	HOME: \$550,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 11 Household Housing Unit
3	Homebuyer Assistance	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	HOME: \$319,972	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted
4	Rental Housing Repair	2014	2018	Affordable Housing		Safe Affordable Housing	No funding in 2014	Goal will be determined by amount of revenue from loan repayments.
5	Housing First	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	CDBG: \$68,500 ESG: \$10,000	Housing for Homeless added: 64 Household Housing Unit
6	Homeless Assistance (Shelters)	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$135,166	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Day Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted
7	Rapid Re-Housing	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$54,370	28 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Homeless Prevention	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	ESG: \$18,124	Homelessness Prevention: 18 Persons Assisted
9	Women's Services	2014	2018	Homeless		Homelessness	CDBG: \$250,000 ESG: \$38,942	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 400 Persons Assisted
10	Boarded Up House Program	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Neighborhood Stabilization	HOME: \$125,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit
11	Office of Community Engagement	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Non Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$385,000	5000 individuals involved in community engagement activities
12	Training and Employment	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Non Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$250,000	Jobs created/retained: 125 Jobs
13	Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development		Non Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$125,000	4000 Youth served

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Home Repair
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of households assisted.
2	Goal Name	New Housing Development (single/multi-family)
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of new housing units to be developed during the program year.
3	Goal Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of income-eligible homebuyers to be assisted.
4	Goal Name	Rental Housing Repair
	Goal Description	No funding provided in 2014. Goal will be determined by amount of revenue from loan repayments.
5	Goal Name	Housing First
	Goal Description	The details of this goal depict the anticipated number of persons to be housed. Other funding sources- City and County Funds totaling \$191,368 from each funding source.
6	Goal Name	Homeless Assistance (Shelters)
	Goal Description	The goal depicts the anticipated numbers of persons to be sheltered by funded programs. Agencies are required to provide required one-to-one match.
7	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal Description	The details of this goal depict the anticipated number of persons to be housed. The one-to-one match is achieved with a combination of agency and City resources.
8	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The details of this goal depict the anticipated number of persons needing assistance. Agencies are required to provide one-to-one match.
9	Goal Name	Women's Services
	Goal Description	This goal depicts the anticipated number of persons receiving assistance.

10	Goal Name	Boarded Up House Program
	Goal Description	The details of the goal depict the anticipated number of housing units to be constructed, which eliminates a blighted vacant structure.
11	Goal Name	Office of Community Engagement
	Goal Description	The goal is to ensure that community residents have accurate and timely information so that they can become involved in solving problems in their community and in designing new initiatives.
12	Goal Name	Training and Employment
	Goal Description	The details of this goal will reflect the number of youth employed.
13	Goal Name	Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention
	Goal Description	The details of this goal will reflect the number of youth participating in Youth Enrichment and Crime Prevention activities.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

For the next five-year Consolidated Plan period, the City will once again focus its resources on the Neighborhood Revitalization Area (NRA). This area is located in the central core of the city and was first designated by the City in its 2004-2008 Consolidated Plan based upon 2000 Census data. The City will continue to target its resources in this area due to the continued needs based not only on demographics (low-income and minority concentrations), but also on the condition of housing and infrastructure, and the potential for economic development. Although the City has made progress in revitalizing portions of the target neighborhoods, the overall redevelopment plan is one which will require multi-year funding and focus.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
WICHITA NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION AREA	80
REDEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE AREA	
LOCAL INVESTMENT AREA	

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The targeted areas are in older parts of the City where low-income resident income and a variety of community needs exist. Strategies to address the underserved needs include providing incentives for private development in these areas including tax rebates, facade improvement funds, water/sewer tap and plant equity fee waivers, and permit fee waivers. In addition, the City has chosen to incentivize investments in these areas because the market generally adjusts to meet the needs in higher income and fringe communities.

Discussion

The City has invested in CDBG and HOME dollars to a significant degree in these areas and continues to encourage private development as well. However the conditions have accumulated over time and it will take time to address them all.

The City of Wichita will continue to target its resources to these areas as one strategy to meet underserved needs and to seek partnerships with other government agencies, the private and non-profit sectors, faith-based programs, and the philanthropic community. This strategy has been beneficial on various projects and provides a great opportunity to leverage resources and avoid duplication.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City plans to address the need for affordable housing in several ways and to remain flexible to meet the variety of needs of the low income population. The following is a summary of the strategies and anticipated service levels.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	404
Non-Homeless	150
Special-Needs	368
Total	922

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	2,806
The Production of New Units	13
Rehab of Existing Units	2
Acquisition of Existing Units	2
Total	2,823

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported for homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households are supported by data found in the 2013 HIC, the FY2013-2014 CAPER-Homeless Prevention report, and 2013 PIT Homeless Count. The One Year Goals for Number of Households to be Supported are the goals of Wichita/Sedgwick County CoC.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through: the production of new units (13), rehab of existing units (2), and household purchasing existing units (2). The goals identified above are based on funding at 2014 levels and the experience of staff in the calculation of costs to deliver the identified services. The production of new units is based on the units anticipated to be produced from the CHDO set-aside, Boarded-up House, and Housing Development Loan Program.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Wichita Housing Authority owns 578 units of public housing. There are 226 units, two high-rise buildings, two garden level apartment communities and 352 scattered site single family dwellings. The Wichita Area Transit system offers bus routes within one block of all four apartment communities. The single family housing stock has a variety of bedroom configurations from two-bedroom to six-bedroom units. Twenty-one houses are fully accessible for persons with disabilities and meet ADA 504 standards.

Nine other units have been modified as tenants requested reasonable accommodations such as ramps, roll-in-showers, wider doors and hallways, and doorbell strobe lights. A total of 11 units in the two high-rise buildings are fully ADA accessible as are all 18 units in Bernice Hutcherson apartments. Rosa Gragg apartments have six fully ADA accessible units. The remaining 26 units are 504 accessible with the exception of the ramps are steeper than a 1:12 ratio.

The Housing Authority's Capital Funds will also address needs such as roof, window, siding and site improvements. Energy Star rated materials and products will be used when applicable. Future Capital projects include single family rehabilitation such as kitchen updates, siding replacement and overall site improvements.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The WHA will develop a new Five Year Plan in 2014 and will engage the tenants in a variety of ways, soliciting their input into areas of need and providing opportunities to comment on staff recommendations. A five-year Energy Audit was completed in 2013 and staff will begin to implement the core energy conservation measures (ECMs) such as interior and exterior lighting replacements, lowering hot water heater settings, improve insulation levels in attics, install low-flow shower heads and faucet aerators, replace refrigerators with Energy Star products, and install new windows.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

WHA has an active Tenant Advisory Board that reviews and approves policies before staff presents them to the Wichita Housing Authority Board for final approval. To increase their knowledge of housing authority business, the WHA plans to send representatives of the Tenant Advisory Board to the annual meeting of the Kansas chapter of National Association of Housing & Rehabilitation Officials (NAHRO) which will be held in Wichita in 2014. The WHA's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Family Self Sufficiency Program continues to meet with success, with 59 persons achieving the goal of homeownership from May 31, 2001 to December 31, 2013.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

The Wichita Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

The Wichita Housing Authority has an outstanding workforce that strives on a daily basis to attend to the needs of WHA residents. Their jobs have been made more difficult in recent years due to reduced federal funding which results in the need to hold positions vacant for long periods of time. These reductions have resulted in management decisions to try to balance the ongoing maintenance needs of current tenants with the need to prepare vacant units for new tenants. At one point a decision was being considered to reduce the housing inventory in order to create manageable workloads. That decision has been temporarily placed on hold.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

HUD's definition of unsheltered homeless includes persons who are staying in places not made for human habitation, such as living in their cars or on the streets. HUD's definition of chronically homeless is an individual, or at least one adult in the family, who has been continuously homeless for more than one year or has had four or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years and who has a disabling condition, such as a severe mental illness. Data provided by United Way of the Plains Point-In-Time Count reports 384 individuals who were homeless at the time of the 2013 count. Of those, 144 reported having severe mental illnesses and 104 also suffered from chronic substance abuse. In addition to those statistics, there were a total of 51 households counted during the Point in Time Count with at least one adult and one child present.

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

There are a number of homeless outreach efforts in Wichita, to identify and assess needs, and direct those in need to services. The City of Wichita Police Department operates a Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) whose members frequent the areas where homeless persons camp, establish relationships and trust with them, with a goal of eventually referring them to agencies to address their immediate needs and ultimately permanent housing.

In addition there are two PATH (Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness) providers who conduct street outreach to homeless adults who suffer from mental illness. The Wichita Children's Home operates a Street Outreach Services (SOS) team which looks for young adults who are living on the streets or in unsafe situations. In addition to the street outreach homeless youth are also encouraged to come to the homeless youth day center – OZ – named by the youth to represent Opportunity Zone. Staff from the Veterans Administration Homeless Services program also have an outreach component which includes an annual 'stand down' where homeless vets and others are welcomed to an event where they can be connected to resources, obtain haircuts, etc. The annual Point in Time Count also features an event where the homeless can come and after completing census data forms, are encouraged to visit numerous booths to receive medical, podiatry and dental exams and services. That event also provides lunch as well as haircuts and social services. Most street outreach teams provide onsite assistance in the form of backpacks, food, water, hygiene items, etc., as tools of engagement.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

One of the Continuum of Care (CoC) Strategic Planning Objectives is for 65 percent or more of persons who leave CoC-funded transitional housing to move into permanent housing.

This goal may prove to be difficult due to the lack of affordable, accessible permanent housing. The City will continue to offer Housing Choice voucher options to assist with the affordability of housing for people with low-incomes who are homeless. Efforts will also continue to identify and work with area property owners and/or managers to increase access to permanent housing for homeless persons who have barriers, such as criminal history, poor housing and/or credit history, or symptoms of mental illness. The City will continue to emphasize its partnerships with homeless service providers and help educate housing providers about the support available for persons receiving services from Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care providers.

Following the successful implementation of the HPRP initiative from the ARRA program, the Wichita community continued to focus on rapid re-housing as a strategy to move people quickly out of homelessness and into permanent homes. That effort continues through partnerships between the City and agencies who work with homeless persons who are in need of permanent housing. The move to permanent housing reduces the amount of time the homeless spend in shelters and more importantly, decreases the personal toll homelessness has on individuals and families.

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Strategic Plan includes a relatively stable goal for the number of beds available for people experiencing chronic homelessness. During the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan timeframe, the community's objective for the number of permanent housing beds for persons who are chronically homeless is projected to increase from the current 191 beds to 192 beds in the next 12-months. Within the next 5 years CoC indicates a need for 193 beds designated for persons who are chronically homeless. In ten years, the CoC anticipates a need for 195 beds to be designated for chronically homeless persons. The CoC's short term plan for increasing the number of beds designated for persons who are chronically homeless includes the reallocation of two existing transitional housing programs to new permanent housing programs for persons who are chronically homeless, coordination with the Robert J. Dole Veterans Administration Medical Center for VASH voucher program, and the Housing First program which allocates funds for housing expenses.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The goal of preventing and ending homelessness for veterans, families, youth and chronic homeless persons requires several strategies adopted by the CoC and its community partners:

- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless individuals and families
- Address barriers of accessing and/or maintaining housing for persons experiencing chronic homelessness.
- Maximize resources to support needed changes to the CoC system.
- Increase housing options for homeless veterans including those with families
- Increase access to income among homeless veterans
- Increase the percentage of veterans moving to permanent housing
- Promote community collaboration and education designed to end homelessness among veterans
- Increase outreach for homeless veterans
- Decrease the number of homeless households with children
- Increase opportunities for families to obtain and maintain employment
- Advance health and housing stability for youth aging out of juvenile systems, such as foster care
- Maintain and maximize current permanent housing
- Increase percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing
- Increase percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing
- Maintain and maximize appropriate use of Transitional Housing Program
- Increase affordable and suitable housing for hard to place populations
- Increase percentage of persons employed at exit from CoC programs
- Increase percentage of funding that supports medication management and addiction recovery services to help maintain housing stability for those with mental health and/or drug/alcohol issues that prevent access to permanent housing.
- Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness who have frequent contact with hospitals.
- Advance health and housing stability for people experiencing homelessness who have frequent contact with the criminal justice system.
- Provide sufficient resources to support the CoC system
- Ensure consistency and create mutually beneficial goals and strategies among other local and state Ten Year Plans to End Homelessness.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The City of Wichita utilizes federal funds to prevent homelessness, following the model of the HPRP program which was funded in the ARRA program. Homeless Prevention is a component of Emergency

Solutions Grant funding and is being used to help families with delinquent rent and/or utility payments. The City contracts with a local service provider to evaluate applicant needs and recommend payments to address those needs.

In addition to this effort by the City of Wichita the Continuum of Care has identified other strategies and programs which will prevent homelessness through strategic partnerships which address the specific needs of persons discharged from public institutions and systems of care. Following is a partial list of those partners:

- VA Homeless Services
- Options Kings Treatment and Miracles, Inc.
- COMCARE SOAR trainers
- CoC providers
- Wichita Workforce Alliance
- Faith-based providers
- Wichita Police Department
- Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department
- COMCARE of Sedgwick County
- HUD CoC Grantee Support Committee
- CIMS-HMIS Advisory Committee
- HMIS Lead Agency
- Wichita Homeless Services Coalition
- Homeless Young Adult Coalition
- Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness
- UWP Laid-Off Workers Center
- Center of Hope Rent Assistance

Discussion

The City of Wichita and homeless services community including the Continuum of Care, have long supported the concept of a continuum of services which address the variety of needs that the homeless population present. The local continuum includes: street and agency outreach; emergency, low-barrier shelter; drop in centers to access services; transitional housing; permanent housing; and homeless prevention. Subpopulations have unique needs that require specialized versions of the continuum of services and the Wichita community continues to strive to provide such variety as an acknowledgement of the fact that 'one size does not fit all'.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Wichita does not have regulatory barriers to affordable housing. The City waives building permit, water, and sewer tap fees in the Neighborhood Revitalization Area for new construction. These waivers are established to encourage development within the central city and are most often used by property owners who are improving residential property.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City of Wichita has no regulatory barriers and instead provides incentives for developing and/or maintaining affordable housing in the City's core areas: "Redevelopment Incentive Area", "Neighborhood Revitalization Area (NRA)", and the "Local Investment Areas (LIA)". The programs and incentives include: Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRB)(City-Wide), Tax Abatement (IRB)(City-Wide), EDX Abatement (City-Wide), Tax Increment Financing (TIF)(City-Wide), SBA Microloan Program (City-Wide), Neighborhood Revitalization Area (NRA) Tax Rebate Program, Facade Improvement Program (NRA), Permit Fee Waiver (City-Wide), Redevelopment Infill Waiver and/or Modification Consideration (City-Wide), Water/Sewer Tap and Plant Equity Fee Waiver (NRA), Special Assessment Financing for Asbestos and Lead Paint Management (City-Wide), Permit Fee Waiver (NRA), Special Assessment Hardship Deferral Program (City-Wide), HOME 80 Downpayment and Closing Cost assistance, for the First Time Homebuyers (RIA and LIAs), Housing Development Loan Program (RIA and LIAs), Neighborhood Improvement Services (NIS) Programs (City-Wide, NRA and LIA), Deferred Loan Program (LIA), Direct Loan Program (LIA), Home Improvement Loan Program (NRA or 1919 City Limits), Historic Deferred Loan Program (NRA or 1919 City Limits), Rental Rehab Loan Program (LIA), and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

Discussion:

The current City policies of incentives to encourage investment are having the desired effect and are planned to continue. It is those incentives which provide the necessary return on investment which encourages growth and development of affordable housing where the market would not otherwise support or provide an acceptable return on such investments.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Wichita recognizes that the primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is funding. There are two components of this particular obstacle: 1) insufficient funding to provide supportive services and affordable housing to meet the need; and, 2) insufficient income of the persons who are in need of services and housing.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The obstacle of insufficient funding requires the identification of non-federal sources of revenue. That issue has been presented and debated locally and will continue to be a consideration. Generally the difficulty with implementation of such a resource is determining what type of fee or tax should be considered.

The City of Wichita is implementing several strategies as an entity and in partnership with other agencies in the community to address the income obstacle through job training and placement, asset building and financial education, and specialized assistance to persons applying for social security benefits and other government resources. In 2013 the City announced the creation of an Individual and Family Development program which will work primarily with families living in Wichita Housing Authority properties (Public Housing and Section 8 recipients) to engage them in setting goals to achieve economic stability. This approach will ultimately result in improved earnings among this population which will enable them to live independent of subsidized housing and other programs.

Other community initiatives have been discussed with similar goals and outcomes. One such program is the Westside Promise Neighborhood Initiative which is geographically based in an area with an underperforming high school. Other similar concepts have been proposed. The City of Wichita will continue to be represented in these discussions.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Wichita plans to promote homeownership through the downpayment and closing cost assistance programs for first time homebuyers, by maintaining safe housing for existing homeowners through home repair, and by increasing housing stock available to first time homebuyers. Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing for low to moderate income renters include maintaining high occupancy levels in public housing units, provide resources based on available funding to repair rental property for low to moderate income individuals or families, and encourage and participate in the development of new affordable rental units. The City also plans to assist the homeless population by providing funds to support emergency shelter services, use available funds to provide support transitional housing programs, provide funds to prevent homelessness and provide affordable

permanent housing.

Other actions planned include enhancing the quality of life for low to moderate income homebuyers, homeowners, and renters by providing information about maintaining housing, how to purchase housing , and provide information and resources about modifying homes to accommodate special needs.

A companion priority to the City's focus on housing is the need to maintain safe attractive neighborhoods. The City will continue to fund blight elimination programs, programs to acquire and rehabilitate blighted properties, and neighborhood infrastructure projects.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Home repair program staff are licensed Risk Assessors and perform risk assessments on all applicant homes constructed prior to 1978. Regardless of the amount of work performed, all homeowners receive the “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” and “Renovate Right” booklets and those receiving free paint, also receive a copy of the “Don’t Spread Lead” video. Contractors are required to use lead safe work practices where lead is present or presumed present, to minimize disturbance of paint. Projects costing between \$5,000 and \$25,000 where lead based paint is present are subject to homeowner notification, renovation by trained and qualified workers, temporary relocation of household members and clearance testing.

When HOME funds are used to assist homebuyers with downpayment and closing costs assistance the City advises buyers and sellers that the City’s funds are subject to the lead paint regulations, that the City presumes lead-based paint is present in structures built before 1978, and that such structures will be inspected by the City for signs of deteriorated paint. The seller is required to correct deficiencies and to obtain the required clearance inspections prior to closing. Clearance statements and Lead Presumption notification forms are provided to the buyers at closing. Realtors also provide buyers with standard lead-based paint disclosure documents when the purchase contract is signed; copies are maintained in the City’s files.

Housing Authority-owned properties are lead-safe. Before a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher can be used the property must be inspected and meet Housing Quality Standards. Properties built before 1978 with chipped or peeling paint must be made free of lead hazards before it can be approved for a Section 8 voucher holder. As an additional precaution, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program also cross references its units with units where children have been identified as having elevated blood levels (EBL) by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. To date there have been no matches. Since 2011 the City of Wichita and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) have partnered to fund lead based paint abatement on properties which received City (CDBG)-funding home repairs. This partnership results in home repair assistance beyond that which the City could provide alone and is a benefit to homeowners. The City and KDHE expect that this resource will continue to be

available in Wichita through future grant opportunities.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department has developed a strategy aimed at addressing generations of poverty represented in its housing authority families. The strategy is modeled after the successful Annie E. Casey Foundation Family Centered Community Change model, and is officially known as the Individual and Family Development program. It is funded with Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) resources which are managed by the department, and will also have access to CASH funding through the state of Kansas, to help families establish savings accounts as they prepare for self-sufficiency. The program includes counseling and referrals around three themes: Earn It; Keep It; Grow It. Partners in this effort include the Wichita State University TRIO program and the Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas. This program is open to any housing authority family however the initial target group is parents of youth who have participated in the summer youth employment program, The Way to Work.

The Way to Work program has been operational since 2012 and employs 14 and 15 year olds from housing authority families. The youth are placed on job sites Monday through Thursday for four hours each day, and on Friday they are required to attend job and life skill workshops. The youth are also encouraged to open and maintain savings accounts as a component of the financial literacy information they receive.

Thus the parents and youth are being exposed to programs which are designed to equip them with tools and resources to begin the process of achieving financial independence and economic stability.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City's institutional structure is in place and supports the administration of Consolidated Plan-funded programs and activities. The Housing and Community Services Department is responsible for administering CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds as well as operation of the Wichita Housing Authority which is funded through the Office of Public and Indian Housing. The Housing and Community Services Department works with the City Manager's Office and the Departments of Finance and Law Departments to manage grant agreement logistics.

The City also contracts with non-profit and for-profit housing developers and service providers to implement components of the Annual Action Plan. Those partners are identified through a release of RFPs which follows the City's Procurement process. Proposals are reviewed by City staff and forwarded to one of two citizen groups for funding recommendations. The City Council-appointed Grants Review Committee reviews proposals for CDBG and HOME funding; the Continuum of Care Coordination Team reviews proposals for ESG. Their recommendations are forwarded to the City Manager for City Council approval. Development proposals may be submitted throughout the year without an RFP under the

HOME program.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

City staff serves on a variety of local boards and committees and will utilize that membership structure to ensure that City priorities and goals are coordinated with those of other community agencies. A sample of such boards with representation from Housing and Community Services Department staff includes: Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas; Westside Promise Neighborhood Coalition; Continuum of Care; Homeless Services Coalition; Kansas Association of Community Action Partners; and the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Group.

Discussion:

In addition to City staff involvement with standing boards and committees, stakeholders and other community members are invited to participate in long or short term planning initiatives such as the Program Coordinating Committee which is a permanent support group for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The City of Wichita will not utilize forms of investment of HOME funds, other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205 (b), and does not plan to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing. HOME funding will be utilized to provide down payment and closing costs assistance loans for owner-occupant homebuyers with household incomes not exceeding 80 percent of the median income level for the Wichita MSA. The City's homeownership assistance program is known as HOMEownership 80.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The City will utilize the "recapture" option in connection with its homebuyer assistance program, as described in 24 CFR 92.254, of the HOME regulation. Financial assistance available under the City's HOMEownership 80 program is provided in the form of loans secured by a second and/or third mortgage with an acceleration clause to call the entire note due and payable in the event of subsequent sale or when the property ceases to be owner-occupied. A statement of owner-occupancy is an element of the second mortgage.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

In the event the re-sale price of the HOME-assisted property is insufficient to pay for closing costs, sale expenses and outstanding mortgage balances, the HOME subsidy loan may be forgiven in whole or in part, provided the seller (original program participant) does not receive any proceeds from the sale of the home at the time of closing. This provision also applies to foreclosure sales.

The City will not attempt to share in any of the appreciation a homebuyer may realize upon the re-sale of a home. Information regarding these policies is included in the debt instruments and is also covered in the pre-purchase counseling that is required in order to participate in the HOMEownership 80 program.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The City of Wichita will not utilize forms of investment of HOME funds, other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205 (b), and does not plan to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

DOCUMENTATION. Regardless of the type of assistance provided, if the assistance was a direct service payment there must be a client file which contains documentation detailing the reason for the assistance as indicated below.

Homeless Prevention. City approval/denial documentation; referring agency client application form; ESG Homeless Prevention application; eviction notice; lease; ESG Housing Habitability Standards Inspection Checklist (not required for denied applications); ESG Lead Screen Worksheet (not required for denied applications).

Rapid Re-Housing. City approval/denial email; ESG application summary; ESG document checklist; client application; verification of homelessness; valid identification card for applicant and co-applicant; copy of all income sources; lease; current bill or statement from all utilities for which payments are requested; utility arrearage statement; moving expense statement; housing stabilization plan; Habitability Standards Inspection Checklist; Rent Reasonableness Checklist; lead-based paint screening; all payment invoices.

STREET OUTREACH. No policies are in place for street outreach as this activity has not been prioritized for funding by the Continuum of Care.

DISCHARGE AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS. The Wichita Sedgwick County Continuum of Care relies on the extensive experience of local providers of services to victims of domestic violence, to establish policies described in this section.

ASSESSMENTS AND PRIORITIES. Homeless shelter providers follow best practices protocols in determining admission and assessment of homeless persons who are in shelter programs.

HOMELESS SERVICE PROVIDER COORDINATION. All local shelter and services providers are required to participate in the HMIS system which facilitates coordination of services to specific individuals as well as to subgroup populations in general. In addition these agencies are a part of the Continuum of Care and as such participate in service planning for the region.

HOMELESS PREVENTION AND RAPID RE-HOUSING PRIORITIZATION. Persons in need of homeless prevention are referred to the City's program provider. Their needs are evaluated according to ESG eligibility criteria. If they meet the criteria, the application is forwarded to the City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department where a team of seasoned professionals evaluates the application. If approved City staff schedules an inspection of the property and if it passes, the referring agency is notified and payments are processed.

Persons in need of rapid re-housing are referred to the City of Wichita by community agencies which serve the homeless. Referrals include eligibility criteria as specified in ESG regulations, as well as the location of the housing. A team of professionals in the Housing and Community Services Department reviews application and makes a recommendation regarding funding. If approved the City notifies the referring agency and processes the payment.

All payments for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing are made payable to the vendor (landlord, utility company, etc.). Applications for both programs are processed on a first come-first served basis. There are no criteria for prioritizing consideration and approval of these applications.

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND PARTICIPANT CONTRIBUTION. Referring agencies submit a completed application packet which details the need for assistance. City staff reviews the application and approves/denies and application based on the applicant's need and their ability to maintain housing after assistance has ended. Assistance is one-time and short term (up to 2 ½ months for Rapid Re-Housing). Applicants are not required to pay a percentage of income towards housing expenses, but rather required to pay full rent and utility costs after time of assistance has ended.

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED. In an effort to maximize the number of families served by rapid re-housing, the City of Wichita placed a time limit for Rapid Re-Housing assistance. Families can request up to 2 ½ months of rental assistance however this amount is not guaranteed and is dependent upon the applicant's need. The City has not established a maximum amount of financial assistance a family can receive. The amount of assistance provided is based on the applicant's need and what is required to end their homelessness. The same limits apply to applications for homeless prevention.

LIMITS OF ASSISTANCE. Applicants for rapid re-housing and rapid re-housing may be granted up to 2 ½ months of rental assistance however this amount is not guaranteed. Beyond approving applicants according to ESG program criteria, the amounts approved by the City are determined by what is necessary to end the applicant's homelessness and/or prevent them from becoming homeless.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The Continuum of Care has an established coordinated assessment system (CASS) which is used to maintain and maximize current permanent housing, remove barriers to housing (housing barriers subtask force), and develop and implement guidelines for use of beds outside of specific program criteria.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department contracts with service providers to deliver ESG-funded programs. The service providers are identified through a formal procurement process which includes issuance of an RFP, review of responses by City staff and the Continuum of Care Coordination Team, and final approval by the City Manager. All non-profit agencies are eligible to apply for funding and will be considered if they meet the criteria described in the RFP. City staff monitors contracts with each provider to ensure that they deliver the services as proposed (or officially amended), that performance data is submitted, and that all City and federal regulations are followed.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City of Wichita meets the criteria for homeless participation in considering policies and funding decisions through the Continuum of Care Coordination Team (CCCT) which includes a formerly homeless person who coordinates discussions with currently homeless persons. The CCCT evaluates ESG applications and provides input into the community needs which are represented in RFPs and in related homeless initiatives.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program will be evaluated using the CDBG monitoring protocol however comprehensive monitoring for this program is less likely to occur with frequency due to the size of the individual contracts. Comprehensive monitoring at a minimum will occur for: New sub-recipients and Sub-recipients who fail to take corrective action in two consecutive desk audits.

On-site Evaluation: The on-site evaluation process is structured and completed annually at the project site. Evaluating the program provides an opportunity to review files and records related to contractual performance.

Desk Evaluation: Desk evaluations are conducted when sub-recipients submit payment requests. This provides an opportunity to identify potential problems early enough to establish strategies to avoid such problems. These evaluations also help determine certain risks which could indicate the need for an On-Site Evaluation.

Discussion:

The City of Wichita is committed to ensuring that funds are utilized to meet HUD national objectives and local goals. The evaluation and monitoring process of sub-recipients and for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding will provide that assurance.